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Industry Wage Survey: Hosiery, August 1987

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U.S. Department of Labor
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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of occupational wages and employee benefits in the hosiery manufacturing industry in August 1987. Information was developed separately for women's full- or knee-length hosiery and for hosiery, except women's full- or knee-length. A similar study was conducted in August 1981.

Separate reports were issued earlier for selected regions and localities of industry concentration included in the study. Copies of these releases are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics or any of its regional offices. (See table A-1 for a list of the regions and localities surveyed.)

The study was conducted in the Bureau's Office of Compensation and Working Conditions. Norma W. Carlson in the Division of Occupational Pay and Employee Benefit Levels reviewed and analyzed the survey data and prepared this bulletin. The Bureau's field representatives obtained the data through personal visits to a probability-based sample of establishments within the scope of the survey. Fieldwork for the survey was directed by the Bureau's Assistant Regional Commissioners for Operations.

Other industry wage survey studies are listed at the end of this bulletin along with information on how to obtain them.

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Hosiery Manufacturing, August 1987

Earnings and benefits

Straight-time hourly earnings of production and related workers in hosiery mills averaged $5.75 an hour in August 1987, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics study[1] (table 1). This represents an average annual increase of 3.7 percent over the hourly average of $4.62 recorded in a similar survey in August 1981.[2] By comparison, the Bureau's Employment Cost Index for nondurable goods manufacturing rose at an average annual rate of 4.5 percent between the third quarters of 1981 and 1987.

Earnings data were developed separately for two branches of the hosiery industry. In August 1987, workers in mills primarily producing women's full- and knee-length hosiery averaged $5.71 an hour; those in mills primarily engaged in producing hosiery, except women's full- and knee-length, averaged $5.78 (table 1).

In the 6-year period between surveys, hourly earnings in the hosiery industry, except women's, increased somewhat faster than in women's hosiery mills—an average annual rate of 4 percent compared with 3.3 percent. As a result, average hourly earnings in the two branches were nearly the same—in contrast to the 1981 pay relationship when the women's hosiery branch averaged 3 percent more ($4.70/$4.56).

Advancing pay levels in the hosiery industry—in the absence of any change in the Federal minimum wage since January 1981—widened the gap between the legal minimum and earnings of most workers at the lower end of the industry's scale. In 1981, almost 20 percent of the workers earned within 35 cents of the minimum; in 1987, approximately 5 percent were within this earnings band (table 2).

Individual earnings in the hosiery industry were widely dispersed in August 1987, ranging from the Federal minimum wage of $3.35 to substantially over $11 an hour (table 2). More than four-fifths of the work force, however, earned within $3.35 to $7 an hour.

Even within the same occupation and locality, earnings of individual workers covered a broad range (tables 13 to 19). Hourly averages of the highest paid workers often were from two to three times higher than those of the lowest paid. To illustrate, using the more populous jobs, sewing-machine operators in North Carolina mills producing women's hosiery earned from $3.35 to over $10.50; folders and boxers, $3.35 to $8.75; and knitters, $4.25 to $8.25.

Women, who accounted for over three-fourths of the production workers in the hosiery industry, had average hourly earnings of $5.50 in August 1987, or about 20 percent less than the $6.76 averaged by men (table 1). Differences in levels of earnings resulted largely from an uneven distribution of men and women among jobs with disparate pay levels. Men were typically employed in higher paying jobs such as repairers of knitting and sewing machines and dyeing-machine tenders. On the other hand, women were nearly always found in lower paying jobs such as transfer-machine operators, folders and boxers, toe seamers, and pairers.

Twenty-three occupations were selected to represent the wage structure and skill requirements in hosiery manufacturing. Averages for these jobs, accounting for two-thirds of the work force in each of the industry branches, were not consistently higher in either of the two (tables 5 and 6). Workers in women's hosiery mills typically held an average 4- to 10-percent advantage in 10 of the 18 jobs which could be compared. But the pay relationships in the remaining eight occupations were reversed, usually averaging 3 to 6 percent.

In women's hosiery mills, occupational averages ranged from $8.38 for sewing-machine repairers and $8.35 for knitting-machine repairers to $4.29 for transfer-machine operators, who are responsible for stamping information such as size, trademark, and type of yarn onto hosiery (table 5). Automatic packaging-machine operators reported the second highest average—$6.60 an hour. Other occupations with averages above $6 included hand menders of finished hosiery, knitters of women's seamless hosiery, and boarders who use methods other than automatic machines to dry and shape hosiery.

Sewing-machine operators assembling panty hose averaged

[1] Earnings data in this bulletin exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems, and cost-of-living pay increases (but not bonuses) were included as part of the workers' regular pay. Excluded were performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or yearend bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses.

See appendix A for the scope and method of the survey and for definitions of terms used in this report. Appendix B contains the descriptions used in classifying workers in survey jobs.

[2] For results of the previous survey, see *Industry Wage Survey: Hosiery, August 1981*, Bulletin 2151 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982).

$5.85 an hour, and were the largest occupational group in women's hosiery mills (nearly one-fifth of the workers). Examiners, responsible for inspecting hosiery for defects or flaws, and folders and boxers of finished hose each accounted for about one-tenth of the workers in women's hosiery mills. They averaged $5.68 and $4.95 an hour, respectively.

Hosiery mills, except women's, reported job averages ranging from $8.53 for knitting-machine repairers to $4.90 for hand menders of finished hose (table 6). Sewing-machine repairers—the second highest paid of the jobs studied separately—averaged $7.69 an hour. Other numerically important occupations, each accounting for about one-tenth of the workers in this branch included: Knitters using automatic machines ($5.56), boarders using automatic machines ($5.39), pairers ($5.41), and toe seamers ($5.30).

In women's hosiery mills, occupational averages for most of the jobs permitting comparison were higher in mills located in metropolitan areas than in smaller communities (table 7). But this pattern was not as strong for the other hosiery branch (table 8).

On the other hand, occupational averages in both hosiery branches generally were higher in larger mills than in smaller mills. For this comparison, larger mills were defined as 500 or more workers in women's hosiery and 250 or more in other hosiery (tables 9 and 10).

Tables 11 and 12 present separate data, where possible, for time and incentive workers in the same job. Although few comparisons can be made, incentive workers usually averaged more than their time-rated counterparts.

Paid holidays were provided to over 95 percent of the production workers in women's hosiery mills and 80 percent of the work force in other hosiery mills (tables 28 and 29). In women's mills, workers typically received 4, 5, or 7 days annually. In other hosiery mills, provisions commonly specified from 4 to 9 days.

Paid vacations, after qualifying periods of service, were provided to nearly 95 percent of the workers in women's hosiery mills, and to about 90 percent in the other branch (tables 30 and 31). Typical provisions for workers in the women's branch were 1 week of vacation after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 3 years, and 3 weeks after 15 years. (Approximately half could receive 4 weeks after 20 years or more.) In the other hosiery branch, typical provisions were for 1 week of vacation after 1 year of service, and 2 weeks after 4 or more years of service. (A third of the workers could receive at least 3 weeks after 15 years.)

Nine-tenths or more of the workers in the two branches of the hosiery industry were employed in mills that provided at least part of the cost of life, hospitalization, surgical, medical, and major medical insurance coverage (tables 32 and 33). Membership in health maintenance organizations was available to nearly two-fifths of the 1,200 Middle Atlantic workers in other hosiery mills, but the incidence was insignificant industrywide.

Nationally, dental insurance was available to one-fifth of the workers in women's hosiery mills, and to one-eighth in the other mills. Vision care insurance, found only among the other hosiery mills, covered less than 5 percent of the workers in that branch.

A variety of other financial protection plans was also available to hosiery workers. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance was available to a majority of the workers in each branch; sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both was provided for slightly over half of the workers in women's hosiery mills and slightly over two-fifths in other mills; the corresponding proportions covered by long-term disability insurance were about one-fifth and one-tenth, respectively.

Retirement pension plans applied to over half of the workers in women's hosiery mills and to about one-third in other mills. Where available, pensions plans were paid for wholly by the employer. Retirement severance pay was provided to about one-tenth of the workers in each branch of the industry.

Tables 34 and 35 provide information on paid leave to attend funerals of specified family members, paid leave while serving as a juror, and severance pay in the event of job loss due to technological change or plant closing. In each case, the proportion of workers covered by such plans was substantially greater in women's hosiery mills than in other mills: funeral leave, 55 percent and 32 percent; jury leave, 77 percent and 63 percent; and technological pay, 24 percent and 4 percent.

Few mills in the scope of the study automatically adjusted wage levels to reflect changes in the cost of living. Those reporting such escalator plans were in the other hosiery branch and mainly located in the Middle Atlantic region.

Industry characteristics

The 337 hosiery mills within the scope of the study employed 62,861 workers in August 1987. Women's hosiery mills, which primarily produce full-length or knee-length hosiery, employed 29,692 workers. Hosiery mills, except women's, which are primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing, and finishing men's and children's hosiery, employed 33,169 workers.

Between the 1981 and 1987 surveys, employment had grown considerably faster in women's hosiery mills—up 33 percent, compared with 5 percent in the other mills. Overall, the industry's employment increased 16 percent during this period.

The hosiery industry is predominantly located in the Southeast region, which had over nine-tenths of the mills and workers in August 1987. The State of North Carolina, alone, accounted for two-thirds of the mills and slightly over three-fifths of the industry's work force.

Nearly three-fifths of the production workers in women's hosiery were in mills exclusively producing panty hose; about one-tenth were in mills producing only women's seamless hosiery. Most of the remaining workers were in mills primar-

ily producing panty hose and also making other hosiery or nonhosiery items as secondary products.

In the other hosiery branch, half of the production workers were in mills primarily producing men's seamless hose; two-fifths, in mills chiefly making assorted items, such as women's anklets, men's midcalf, and infant's seamless hosiery; and about a tenth of the workers were in mills primarily producing children's or boys' seamless hose. One-eighth of the production workers in this branch produced one type of hosiery product exclusively, such as men's seamless or children's seamless. The most frequent secondary hosiery lines—ranked by number of workers—included children's seamless, men's seamless, and boys' seamless hose.

Approximately three-fifths of the workers in each branch were paid on an incentive basis, virtually always under individual piecework plans (tables 20 and 21). Occupations studied separately where all or virtually all workers were under incentive pay plans included automatic and other boarders, preboarders, automatic toe-closing machine operators, pairers, toe seamers, sewing-machine operators, and folders. Time-rated workers dominated a few jobs such as knitters of seamless women's hosiery, dyeing-machine tenders, transfer-machine operators, and knitting- and sewing-machine repairers. Most time-rated workers were paid under formal plans providing a range of rates for the specific job.

Over nine-tenths of the workers in both branches were in mills with 40-hour weekly schedules (tables 22 and 23). However, in hosiery mills, except women's, one-eighth of the Middle Atlantic workers were scheduled for less than 40 hours.

Mills employing nine-tenths of the workers in each branch of the hosiery industry reported provisions for late-shift work (tables 24 and 25). In August 1987, relatively few workers actually were employed on second or third shifts (tables 26 and 27). In women's hosiery mills, about one-sixth of the workers were on second shifts and about one-tenth on third shifts. The proportions in other hosiery mills were one-fifth and one-eighth, respectively. Most of the shift workers in women's hosiery mills received a cents-per-hour differential over day-shift rates, which ranged between 10 and 25 cents for both second and third shifts. In other hosiery mills, shift workers usually received a 5-percent differential for second shifts and 6 to 10 percent for third-shift work.

Few hosiery mills had union contracts covering a majority of their production work force. These mills, accounting for less than 5 percent of the workers, were in hosiery mills, except women's, where the unions included the United Textile Workers of America and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (AFL-CIO affiliates). No women's hosiery mills sampled for the survey operated under labor-management agreements.

Table 1. Average hourly earnings by selected characteristics: Hosiery mills

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in hosiery mills by selected characteristics, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Characteristic	United States[3]		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All hosiery mills						
All production workers[4]	56,999	$5.75	1,181	$6.10	53,840	$5.71
Men	10,905	6.76	364	6.88	10,096	6.71
Women	44,108	5.50	817	5.76	41,760	5.47
Type of area:						
Metropolitan areas[5]	28,117	5.80	1,040	6.14	25,263	5.72
Nonmetropolitan areas	28,882	5.70	–	–	28,577	5.70
Size of establishment:						
50-99 workers	5,215	5.42	–	–	5,096	5.44
100-249 workers	13,543	5.42	438	5.57	12,585	5.41
250-499 workers	16,219	5.81	–	–	15,387	5.76
500 workers or more	22,022	5.98	–	–	20,772	5.92
Women's hosiery						
All production workers[4]	27,321	5.71	–	–	26,402	5.67
Women	22,139	5.55	–	–	21,419	5.51
Type of area:						
Metropolitan areas[5]	12,662	5.89	–	–	11,851	5.79
Nonmetropolitan areas	14,659	5.57	–	–	14,551	5.56
Size of establishment:						
Under 500 workers	9,663	5.34	–	–	9,538	5.33
500 workers or more	17,658	5.92	–	–	16,864	5.86
Hosiery, except women's						
All production workers[4]	29,678	5.78	1,181	6.10	27,438	5.75
Men	6,907	6.78	364	6.88	6,297	6.75
Women	21,969	5.44	817	5.76	20,341	5.42
Type of area:						
Metropolitan areas[5]	15,455	5.73	1,040	6.14	13,412	5.66
Nonmetropolitan areas	14,223	5.83	–	–	14,026	5.83
Size of establishment:						
50-99 workers	4,619	5.43	–	–	4,517	5.44
100-249 workers	9,271	5.49	438	5.57	8,421	5.50
250 workers or more	15,788	6.05	–	–	14,500	5.99

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definitions of regions, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Includes data for workers not identified by sex.

[5] Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget through October 1984.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 2. Hourly earnings distribution: All hosiery mills

(Percent distribution of production workers in hosiery mills by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Hourly earnings	United States[3]			Regions		States			Areas	
	Total	Men	Women	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	Hickory
Number of workers	56,999	10,905	44,108	1,181	53,840	35,653	6,067	4,055	7,509	5,150
Average (mean) earnings	$5.75	$6.76	$5.50	$6.10	$5.71	$5.71	$5.47	$5.47	$6.05	$5.76
Median	5.50	6.30	5.35	5.76	5.45	5.48	5.26	5.29	5.85	5.45
Middle range:										
First quartile	4.74	5.23	4.62	4.79	4.71	4.70	4.75	4.53	4.90	4.50
Third quartile	6.50	8.10	6.21	7.13	6.42	6.46	5.90	6.12	6.87	6.64
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$3.35 and under $3.40	2.8	.5	3.5	.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	4.4	1.9	4.2
$3.40 and under $3.45	.3	.1	.4	–	.3	.4	.2	.3	.1	.6
$3.45 and under $3.50	.3	(4)	.4	–	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.2
$3.50 and under $3.60	1.1	.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	.6	.5
$3.60 and under $3.70	.9	.3	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	1.0	1.2
$3.70 and under $3.80	1.2	.3	1.4	.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	3.3
$3.80 and under $3.90	1.5	.5	1.8	.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.9	.9	1.0
$3.90 and under $4.00	1.0	.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	1.2	1.2	.6
$4.00 and under $4.20	3.8	2.6	4.1	6.5	3.8	4.0	3.2	5.4	3.3	5.9
$4.20 and under $4.40	4.1	2.5	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.1
$4.40 and under $4.60	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.4
$4.60 and under $4.80	4.9	3.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.7	3.9	6.6
$4.80 and under $5.00	5.6	3.0	5.7	3.8	5.8	5.6	7.9	5.7	3.8	3.3
$5.00 and under $5.20	7.7	6.1	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.0	11.9	7.8	5.1	7.3
$5.20 and under $5.40	7.3	6.2	7.6	4.1	7.4	6.7	10.8	8.4	5.0	5.5
$5.40 and under $5.60	6.3	5.0	6.7	5.5	6.3	5.8	9.7	7.0	5.5	5.2
$5.60 and under $5.80	5.9	4.1	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	7.0	5.9	5.6
$5.80 and under $6.00	5.2	3.8	5.7	3.2	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.1	6.5	3.4
$6.00 and under $6.20	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.7	4.0	4.5
$6.20 and under $6.40	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.4	5.6	3.3
$6.40 and under $6.60	3.2	2.7	3.3	4.9	3.2	3.7	2.1	3.1	4.2	3.6
$6.60 and under $6.80	3.1	2.6	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.0	1.5	2.8	2.8	3.8
$6.80 and under $7.00	2.4	1.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.1	1.7	4.0	1.7
$7.00 and under $7.20	2.3	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.3	.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
$7.20 and under $7.40	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.9	.7	1.5	3.0	2.2
$7.40 and under $7.60	1.7	3.1	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.1
$7.60 and under $7.80	1.9	4.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.4
$7.80 and under $8.00	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	.7	1.4	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Hourly earnings distribution: All hosiery mills—Continued

(Percent distribution of production workers in hosiery mills by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Hourly earnings	United States			Regions		States		Areas		
	Total	Men	Women	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
$8.00 and under $8.20	1.4	3.9	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	1.9
$8.20 and under $8.40	1.1	2.9	.6	1.4	1.0	.9	1.9	.9	1.3	1.3
$8.40 and under $8.60	.7	1.5	.4	1.4	.6	.7	.6	.7	1.2	.9
$8.60 and under $8.80	.7	1.9	.4	1.4	.5	.6	.8	.8	1.1	.7
$8.80 and under $9.00	.7	1.8	.4	.7	.6	.5	.5	.2	.8	.7
$9.00 and under $9.20	.7	2.5	.2	1.1	.7	.8	.4	.5	1.0	1.2
$9.20 and under $9.40	.9	3.0	.3	.9	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.7
$9.40 and under $9.60	.4	1.0	.2	.8	.4	.4	.2	.4	.5	.5
$9.60 and under $9.80	.4	1.4	.1	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.9	.3
$9.80 and under $10.00	.6	2.7	.1	.2	.5	.5	(3)	.1	1.5	.2
$10.00 and under $10.20	.3	1.1	.1	.3	.3	.4	.1	.2	.3	1.1
$10.20 and under $10.40	.2	.7	.1	.3	.2	.2	(3)	.2	.4	.1
$10.40 and under $10.60	.2	.8	.1	.2	.2	.3	–	.1	.4	.5
$10.60 and under $10.80	.2	.8	.1	1.9	.1	.1	–	(3)	(3)	.2
$10.80 and under $11.00	.1	.1	(3)	.6	.1	.1	(3)	–	.1	.1
$11.00 and over	.5	1.8	.1	.7	.5	.4	.1	.1	.6	1.1

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. See appendix A for definitions and methods used to compute means, medians, and middle ranges.

[2] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 3. Hourly earnings distribution: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent distribution of production workers in women's hosiery mills by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[2] August 1987)

Hourly earnings	United States[3]		Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point
	Total	Women			
Number of workers	27,321	22,139	26,402	18,028	4,155
Average (mean) earnings	$5.71	$5.55	$5.67	$5.59	$6.19
Median	5.46	5.38	5.41	5.33	6.05
Middle range					
First quartile	4.80	4.74	4.77	4.68	5.00
Third quartile	6.49	6.25	6.37	6.38	7.14
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$3.35 and under $3.40	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.8	2.0
$3.40 and under $3.45	.3	.4	.3	.5	.1
$3.45 and under $3.50	.5	.6	.5	.7	.3
$3.50 and under $3.60	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	.3
$3.60 and under $3.70	.8	.8	.8	1.1	.4
$3.70 and under $3.80	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.3
$3.80 and under $3.90	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	.5
$3.90 and under $4.00	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	.7
$4.00 and under $4.20	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.4
$4.20 and under $4.40	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.7
$4.40 and under $4.60	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.4
$4.60 and under $4.80	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.0
$4.80 and under $5.00	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.0	3.4
$5.00 and under $5.20	8.5	8.9	8.7	9.3	4.7
$5.20 and under $5.40	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.4	5.1
$5.40 and under $5.60	6.3	6.7	6.4	5.4	4.1
$5.60 and under $5.80	5.9	6.4	5.9	5.0	5.4
$5.80 and under $6.00	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.1	4.8
$6.00 and under $6.20	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
$6.20 and under $6.40	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	6.6
$6.40 and under $6.60	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	5.3
$6.60 and under $6.80	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.5
$6.80 and under $7.00	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	6.0
$7.00 and under $7.20	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.9
$7.20 and under $7.40	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	4.3
$7.40 and under $7.60	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2
$7.60 and under $7.80	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	3.9
$7.80 and under $8.00	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.7
$8.00 and under $8.20	1.4	.9	1.4	1.7	2.7
$8.20 and under $8.40	1.0	.7	.9	.7	1.1
$8.40 and under $8.60	.5	.5	.5	.5	1.0
$8.60 and under $8.80	.5	.4	.4	.3	.6
$8.80 and under $9.00	.8	.4	.7	.4	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Hourly earnings distribution: Women's hosiery mills—Continued

(Percent distribution of production workers in women's hosiery mills by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[2] August 1987)

Hourly earnings	United States[3]		Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point
	Total	Women			
$9.00 and under $9.20	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
$9.20 and under $9.40	.9	.4	.6	.5	.6
$9.40 and under $9.60	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
$9.60 and under $9.80	.3	.1	.3	.1	.2
$9.80 and under $10.00	.8	.1	.7	.8	2.6
$10.00 and under $10.20	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
$10.20 and under $10.40	.1	.1	.1	.2	.4
$10.40 and under $10.60	.1	[4]	.1	.1	.3
$10.60 and under $10.80	.1	[4]	.1	.1	[4]
$10.80 and under $11.00	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
$11.00 and over	.2	.1	.2	.2	.6

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. See appendix A for definitions and methods used to compute means, medians, and middle ranges.

[2] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 4. Hourly earnings distribution: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent distribution of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Hourly earnings	United States[3]			Regions		States		Areas		
	Total	Men	Women	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
Number of workers	29,678	6,907	21,969	1,181	27,438	17,625	3,120	2,816	3,344	4,330
Average (mean) earnings	$5.78	$6.78	$5.44	$6.10	$5.75	$5.82	$5.47	$5.46	$5.89	$5.84
Median	5.50	6.38	5.33	5.76	5.50	5.60	5.15	5.29	5.62	5.50
Middle range										
First quartile	4.65	5.15	4.50	4.79	4.64	4.75	4.52	4.35	4.66	4.62
Third quartile	6.50	8.25	6.15	7.13	6.45	6.51	6.12	6.15	6.49	6.73
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$3.35 and under $3.40	2.9	.7	3.6	.7	3.1	2.8	3.4	5.9	1.7	3.6
$3.40 and under $3.45	.3	.1	.4	-	.3	.3	.3	.4	.1	.5
$3.45 and under $3.50	.2	(4)	.3	-	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.2
$3.50 and under $3.60	.9	.6	1.1	1.1	.8	.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	.3
$3.60 and under $3.70	1.0	.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2
$3.70 and under $3.80	1.4	.4	1.7	.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.7
$3.80 and under $3.90	1.9	.4	2.5	.6	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1
$3.90 and under $4.00	1.1	.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	.6
$4.00 and under $4.20	4.7	3.3	5.1	6.5	4.6	4.5	5.1	6.3	4.3	5.6
$4.20 and under $4.40	4.3	2.1	5.0	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	4.3	3.0
$4.40 and under $4.60	5.2	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.4	5.6	4.5
$4.60 and under $4.80	4.7	2.8	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	6.7	4.0	3.8	6.7
$4.80 and under $5.00	4.6	3.6	4.9	3.8	4.8	4.2	7.1	4.3	4.3	3.5
$5.00 and under $5.20	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	11.0	6.8	5.7	7.2
$5.20 and under $5.40	6.5	5.4	6.9	4.1	6.5	6.0	7.7	7.6	4.8	5.2
$5.40 and under $5.60	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.3	5.3
$5.60 and under $5.80	5.9	4.0	6.6	5.0	6.0	6.4	4.5	6.6	6.5	5.8
$5.80 and under $6.00	5.4	3.5	6.1	3.2	5.5	6.4	3.3	4.4	8.7	3.0
$6.00 and under $6.20	4.6	3.9	4.9	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.6	4.7	3.9	4.6
$6.20 and under $6.40	3.9	2.9	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.1	2.9	2.8	4.8	3.1
$6.40 and under $6.60	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.9	3.6	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.6
$6.60 and under $6.80	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.9	1.9	3.9
$6.80 and under $7.00	2.0	1.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9
$7.00 and under $7.20	2.3	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.6
$7.20 and under $7.40	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.0	.9	1.6	1.5	2.2
$7.40 and under $7.60	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.0	1.6	1.8	.9	1.6	1.0	2.0
$7.60 and under $7.80	1.5	3.0	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5
$7.80 and under $8.00	1.0	1.6	.9	1.5	.9	1.0	.8	.6	1.0	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Hourly earnings distribution: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Percent distribution of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Hourly earnings	United States[3]			Regions		States		Areas		
	Total	Men	Women	Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	Hickory
$8.00 and under $8.20	1.4	3.6	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.1
$8.20 and under $8.40	1.1	2.8	.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.4
$8.40 and under $8.60	.8	2.0	.4	1.4	.8	.9	1.1	.6	1.6	.9
$8.60 and under $8.80	.9	2.7	.3	1.4	.9	.9	1.4	1.0	1.6	.8
$8.80 and under $9.00	.6	1.2	.3	.7	.6	.6	.6	.3	.9	.7
$9.00 and under $9.20	.9	3.1	.2	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.7	1.1	1.3
$9.20 and under $9.40	.8	2.5	.3	.9	.8	1.0	.3	.3	1.4	.8
$9.40 and under $9.60	.5	1.3	.2	.8	.5	.6	.4	.6	.7	.6
$9.60 and under $9.80	.5	1.4	.2	.4	.5	.5	.1	.3	1.7	.3
$9.80 and under $10.00	.4	1.4	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2
$10.00 and under $10.20	.5	1.6	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	.5	1.3
$10.20 and under $10.40	.3	.8	.1	.3	.3	.2	(4)	.2	.4	.1
$10.40 and under $10.60	.3	1.1	.1	.2	.4	.4	–	.1	.5	.6
$10.60 and under $10.80	.3	.9	.1	1.9	.2	.1	–	(4)	(4)	.2
$10.80 and under $11.00	.1	.2	(4)	.6	.1	.1	(4)	–	.2	.1
$11.00 and over	.8	2.4	.2	.7	.8	.7	.3	.1	.7	1.2

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. See appendix A for definitions and methods used to compute means, medians, and middle ranges.

[2] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 5. Occupational earnings: Women's hosiery mills

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in women's hosiery mills, United States and the Southeast region,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	United States[3]				Southeast			
	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]			Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]		
		Mean	Median	Middle range		Mean	Median	Middle range
Knitting								
Knitters, automatic	159	$4.82	$4.70	$4.35 - $5.50	–	–	–	–
Women	77	5.03	5.25	4.35 - 5.94	73	$5.03	$5.25	$4.35 - $5.94
Operate only								
Women	68	5.21	5.25	4.35 - 5.94	64	5.23	5.25	4.35 - 5.94
Knitters, women's seamless hosiery	511	6.47	6.00	5.75 - 7.50	454	6.12	6.00	5.75 - 6.25
Men	209	6.97	6.70	5.80 - 8.00	157	6.22	6.00	5.50 - 7.15
Women	302	6.12	6.00	5.75 - 6.21	297	6.07	6.00	5.75 - 6.21
Operate only	440	6.13	6.00	5.75 - 6.50	438	6.12	6.00	5.75 - 6.40
Men	150	6.25	6.21	5.46 - 7.41	148	6.23	6.21	5.34 - 7.35
Women	290	6.07	6.00	5.75 - 6.21	290	6.07	6.00	5.75 - 6.21
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding								
Dyeing-machine tenders	442	5.99	5.99	5.21 - 6.75	433	5.96	5.99	5.20 - 6.65
Men	418	5.93	5.90	5.20 - 6.65	409	5.90	5.87	5.15 - 6.65
Women	24	7.04	7.41	6.01 - 8.29	24	7.04	7.41	6.01 - 8.29
Boarders, automatic[5]	722	5.95	5.79	5.08 - 6.77	715	5.96	5.78	5.08 - 6.79
Boarders, other than automatic	376	6.45	6.39	5.62 - 7.55	376	6.45	6.39	5.62 - 7.55
Women	355	6.47	6.47	5.59 - 7.56	355	6.47	6.47	5.59 - 7.56
Preboarders[5]	219	5.79	5.46	4.76 - 6.52	219	5.79	5.46	4.76 - 6.52
Finishing								
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators[5]	1,998	5.40	5.18	4.75 - 5.98	1,932	5.34	5.15	4.72 - 5.88
Menders, hand, finish[5]	74	6.01	6.17	5.05 - 6.58	74	6.01	6.17	5.05 - 6.58
Menders, hand, grey[5]	66	5.34	5.28	4.87 - 5.58	66	5.34	5.28	4.87 - 5.58
Pairers[5]	239	5.36	5.38	4.31 - 5.89	239	5.36	5.38	4.31 - 5.89
Panty hose	162	5.89	5.70	5.30 - 6.35	162	5.89	5.70	5.30 - 6.35
Seamers, toe[5]	797	5.15	4.95	4.26 - 5.75	796	5.15	4.95	4.26 - 5.75
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)[5]	5,168	5.85	5.76	4.89 - 6.69	4,905	5.79	5.74	4.83 - 6.62
Leg blank sewers	4,016	5.92	5.84	4.97 - 6.76	3,853	5.85	5.78	4.92 - 6.68
Elastic sewers	369	5.94	5.75	4.87 - 6.93	369	5.94	5.75	4.87 - 6.93
Transfer-machine operators[5]	27	4.29	3.75	3.35 - 5.10	26	4.21	3.75	3.35 - 5.10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Occupational earnings: Women's hosiery mills—Continued

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in women's hosiery mills, United States and the Southeast region,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	United States[3]				Southeast			
	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]			Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]		
		Mean	Median	Middle range		Mean	Median	Middle range
Inspecting and packaging								
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)[5]	2,838	$5.68	$5.40	$4.84 - $6.63	2,680	$5.64	$5.34	$4.84 - $6.63
Grey (greige) examiners	990	5.95	5.94	5.06 - 6.65	946	5.92	5.82	5.03 - 6.72
Finished examiners	1,218	5.40	5.16	4.57 - 6.10	1,187	5.37	5.13	4.51 - 5.93
Automatic packaging-machine operators[6]	409	6.60	6.53	5.72 - 7.27	397	6.57	6.52	5.72 - 7.19
Folders[5]	196	5.52	5.06	4.14 - 6.54	180	5.50	5.00	4.09 - 6.52
Folders and boxers[5]	2,998	4.95	4.91	4.25 - 5.50	2,994	4.95	4.91	4.24 - 5.49
Maintenance								
Repairers, knitting machines[6]	497	8.35	8.35	7.55 - 9.45	486	8.38	8.35	7.65 - 9.45
Repairers, sewing machines	252	8.38	8.80	7.42 - 9.80	249	8.38	8.58	7.41 - 9.80
Men	238	8.33	8.34	7.25 - 9.80	235	8.32	8.33	7.19 - 9.80
Women	14	9.32	-	- - -	14	9.32	-	- - -

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of region, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to the Southeast region shown separately.

[4] See appendix A for method of computing means, medians, and middle ranges of earnings. Medians and middle ranges are not provided for entries of fewer than 15 workers.

[5] Virtually all women.

[6] Virtually all men.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 6. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	United States[3]				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]			Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]			Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]		
		Mean	Median	Middle range		Mean	Median	Middle range		Mean	Median	Middle range
Knitting												
Collection-system operators	93	$5.54	$5.65	$5.25 – $5.75	–	–	–	– – –	93	$5.54	$5.65	$5.25 – $5.75
Knitters, automatic	3,420	5.56	5.50	4.77 – 6.17	179	$6.35	$6.50	$5.01 – $7.49	3,053	5.48	5.50	4.75 – 6.04
Men	–	–	–	– – –	13	5.11	–	– – –	–	–	–	– – –
Women	3,023	5.59	5.50	4.80 – 6.25	166	6.45	6.55	5.20 – 7.53	2,677	5.50	5.50	4.75 – 6.09
Operate only	3,022	5.64	5.55	4.95 – 6.27	179	6.35	6.50	5.01 – 7.49	2,663	5.57	5.50	4.90 – 6.11
Men	–	–	–	– – –	13	5.11	–	– – –	–	–	–	– – –
Women	2,628	5.69	5.64	5.00 – 6.35	166	6.45	6.55	5.20 – 7.53	2,282	5.60	5.58	4.95 – 6.17
Knitters, string[5]	497	5.76	5.81	5.25 – 6.01	–	–	–	– – –	497	5.76	5.81	5.25 – 6.01
Operate only	479	5.85	5.81	5.25 – 6.05	–	–	–	– – –	479	5.85	5.81	5.25 – 6.05
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding												
Dyeing-machine tenders	979	5.85	5.74	5.00 – 6.50	27	7.16	7.50	5.45 – 8.25	933	5.81	5.70	5.00 – 6.42
Men	918	5.84	5.74	5.00 – 6.50	27	7.16	7.50	5.45 – 8.25	880	5.81	5.74	5.00 – 6.45
Women	61	6.05	5.65	5.25 – 6.30	–	–	–	– – –	53	5.82	5.50	5.25 – 6.30
Boarders, automatic	3,059	5.39	5.36	4.47 – 6.13	107	5.94	5.80	5.00 – 6.74	2,895	5.34	5.32	4.42 – 6.05
Men	176	5.92	6.00	5.60 – 6.05	19	5.42	5.00	4.50 – 6.00	157	5.98	6.02	5.80 – 6.05
Women	2,871	5.36	5.30	4.42 – 6.15	88	6.06	5.94	5.16 – 6.84	2,726	5.31	5.25	4.40 – 6.07
Boarders, other than automatic	139	5.19	5.02	4.75 – 5.88	–	–	–	– – –	139	5.19	5.02	4.75 – 5.88
Preboarders	22	6.11	6.02	5.72 – 6.34	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	– – –
Finishing												
Automatic toe-closing machine operators	445	5.75	5.46	4.92 – 6.49	–	–	–	– – –	387	5.88	5.58	5.11 – 6.56
Menders, hand, finish[5]	23	4.90	4.50	3.90 – 5.50	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	– – –
Menders, hand, grey	41	5.09	5.47	4.35 – 5.47	–	–	–	– – –	7	5.33	–	– – –
Pairers	2,583	5.41	5.17	4.25 – 6.28	61	6.02	6.24	5.31 – 6.75	2,462	5.39	5.15	4.25 – 6.23
Women's seamless, full or knee-length (except panty hose)	107	6.10	6.26	5.07 – 7.39	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	– – –
Socks	1,501	5.16	4.94	4.12 – 6.00	–	–	–	– – –	1,423	5.15	4.92	4.12 – 5.94
Seamers, toe	2,763	5.30	5.24	4.40 – 5.95	79	6.25	6.24	5.60 – 7.26	2,645	5.24	5.18	4.37 – 5.90
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)	218	5.71	5.88	4.69 – 6.71	–	–	–	– – –	198	5.81	6.02	4.82 – 6.71
Leg blank sewers	104	5.55	5.74	4.33 – 6.69	–	–	–	– – –	94	5.61	5.98	4.33 – 6.71
Elastic sewers	11	5.52	–	– – –	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	– – –
Transfer-machine operators	65	5.33	5.00	4.00 – 6.22	–	–	–	– – –	64	5.35	5.00	4.00 – 6.23

See footnotes at end of table

Table 6. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	United States[3]				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]			Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]			Number of workers	Hourly earnings[4]		
		Mean	Median	Middle range		Mean	Median	Middle range		Mean	Median	Middle range
Inspecting and packaging												
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)[5]	683	$5.41	$5.25	$4.60 - $6.14	50	$5.18	$5.09	$4.38 - $6.14	625	$5.42	$5.25	$4.64 - $6.14
Grey (greige) examiners	405	5.26	5.15	4.64 - 5.90	-	-	-	- -	372	5.27	5.17	4.66 - 5.90
Finished examiners	240	5.68	5.80	4.30 - 6.30	-	-	-	- -	232	5.67	5.76	4.30 - 6.37
Automatic packaging-machine operators[5]	63	6.05	6.00	5.32 - 6.76	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	- -
Baggers[5]	217	5.89	5.98	4.41 - 7.20	-	-	-	- -	200	5.92	6.01	4.41 - 7.22
Boxers[5]	427	5.30	5.25	4.75 - 5.78	-	-	-	- -	415	5.33	5.25	4.77 - 5.78
Folders[5]	392	5.22	4.90	4.30 - 6.19	-	-	-	- -	392	5.22	4.90	4.30 - 6.19
Folders and boxers[5]	1,612	5.25	5.10	4.15 - 6.07	60	4.79	4.68	4.16 - 5.15	1,512	5.23	5.05	4.13 - 6.06
Maintenance												
Repairers, knitting machines	1,598	8.53	8.60	7.42 - 9.75	118	8.46	8.45	7.00 - 10.11	1,417	8.48	8.50	7.42 - 9.60
Men	1,455	8.65	8.75	7.50 - 9.93	109	8.47	8.40	6.95 - 10.77	1,285	8.62	8.50	7.50 - 9.60
Repairers, sewing machines	99	7.69	7.35	6.90 - 8.15	-	-	-	- -	92	7.56	7.25	6.90 - 8.01
Men	92	7.65	7.25	6.90 - 8.01	-	-	-	- -	85	7.51	7.25	6.90 - 8.00

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definitions of regions, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[4] See appendix A for method of computing means, medians, and middle ranges of earnings. Medians and middle ranges are not provided for entries of fewer than 15 workers.
[5] Virtually all women.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 7. Occupational earnings by size of community: Women's hosiery mills

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in women's hosiery mills, United States and the Southeast region,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Southeast			
	Metropolitan areas[4]		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas[4]		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Knitting								
Knitters, women's seamless hosiery	260	$7.08	251	$5.83	205	$6.48	249	$5.82
Operate only	189	6.53	251	5.83	189	6.53	249	5.82
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding								
Dyeing-machine tenders	276	6.08	166	5.83	269	6.05	164	5.83
Boarders, automatic	381	5.88	341	6.04	380	5.88	335	6.04
Preboarders	219	5.79	–	–	219	5.79	–	–
Finishing								
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators	624	5.99	1,374	5.14	558	5.85	1,374	5.14
Menders, hand, finish	63	6.18	11	5.03	63	6.18	11	5.03
Pairers	145	5.22	–	–	145	5.22	–	–
Panty hose	70	6.31	–	–	70	6.31	–	–
Seamers, toe	179	5.32	–	–	178	5.31	–	–
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)	2,435	6.35	2,732	5.41	2,181	6.26	2,724	5.40
Leg blank sewers	1,618	6.56	2,398	5.49	1,455	6.45	2,398	5.49
Elastic sewers	204	6.75	165	4.93	204	6.75	165	4.93
Inspecting and packaging								
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)	1,449	5.91	1,389	5.44	1,306	5.84	1,374	5.44
Grey (greige) examiners	590	6.14	400	5.66	546	6.11	400	5.66
Finished examiners	562	5.45	656	5.36	531	5.38	656	5.36
Automatic packaging-machine operators	–	–	194	6.50	–	–	194	6.50
Folders and boxers	1,401	4.87	1,597	5.02	1,397	4.86	1,597	5.02
Maintenance								
Repairers, knitting machines	208	8.55	289	8.20	208	8.55	278	8.26
Repairers, sewing machines	151	8.62	101	8.03	148	8.62	101	8.03

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of region, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to the Southeast region shown separately.

[4] Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget through October 1984.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 8. Occupational earnings by size of community: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Middle Atlantic		Southeast			
	Metropolitan areas[4]		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas[4]		Metropolitan areas[4]		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Knitting										
Collection-system operators	86	$5.60	–	–	–	–	86	$5.60	–	–
Knitters, automatic	1,733	5.66	1,687	$5.46	165	$6.45	1,396	5.51	1,662	$5.46
Set up and operate	66	5.45	–	–	–	–	63	5.51	–	–
Operate only	1,667	5.66	1,355	5.61	165	6.45	1,333	5.51	1,330	5.63
Knitters, string	241	5.73	256	5.79	–	–	241	5.73	256	5.79
Operate only	223	5.92	256	5.79	–	–	223	5.92	256	5.79
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding										
Dyeing-machine tenders	579	5.90	400	5.78	27	7.16	533	5.83	400	5.78
Boarders, automatic	1,565	5.27	1,494	5.51	99	5.96	1,415	5.17	1,480	5.51
Boarders, other than automatic	104	5.32	–	–	–	–	104	5.32	–	–
Preboarders	19	6.17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finishing										
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators	138	5.40	307	5.90	–	–	86	5.74	301	5.93
Menders, hand, grey	40	5.09	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pairers	1,182	5.59	1,401	5.27	61	6.02	1,071	5.54	1,391	5.27
Socks	729	5.40	772	4.95	–	–	661	5.39	762	4.95
Seamers, toe	1,546	5.27	1,217	5.34	73	6.14	1,434	5.17	1,211	5.33
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)	103	5.61	115	5.80	–	–	–	–	115	5.80
Transfer-machine operators	55	5.13	10	6.45	–	–	54	5.14	10	6.45

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Occupational earnings by size of community: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Middle Atlantic		Southeast			
	Metropolitan areas[4]		Nonmetropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas[4]		Metropolitan areas[4]		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Inspecting and packaging										
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)	310	$5.09	373	$5.68	–	–	269	$5.06	356	$5.70
Grey (greige) examiners	207	5.07	198	5.46	–	–	174	5.07	198	5.46
Finished examiners	100	5.11	140	6.08	–	–	92	5.05	140	6.08
Automatic packaging-machine operators	33	5.76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baggers	52	5.18	165	6.11	–	–	42	5.12	–	–
Boxers	22	4.44	–	–	–	–	10	4.35	–	–
Folders	253	5.34	–	–	–	–	253	5.34	–	–
Folders and boxers	1,177	5.34	435	5.01	60	$4.79	1,077	5.33	435	5.01
Maintenance										
Repairers, knitting machines	832	8.40	766	8.67	105	8.66	667	8.24	750	8.70
Repairers, sewing machines	42	7.90	57	7.53	–	–	35	7.60	57	7.53

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definitions of regions, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget through October 1984.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 9. Occupational earnings by size of mill: Women's hosiery mills

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in women's hosiery mills, United States and the Southeast region,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Southeast			
	Establishments with—							
	50-499 workers		500 workers or more		50-499 workers		500 workers or more	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Knitting								
Knitters, automatic	44	$4.77	–	–	–	–	–	–
Knitters, women's seamless hosiery	130	5.86	381	$6.68	128	$5.83	326	$6.23
Operate only	128	5.85	312	6.25	126	5.82	312	6.25
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding								
Dyeing-machine tenders	215	5.80	227	6.17	213	5.80	220	6.13
Boarders, automatic	281	5.69	441	6.12	274	5.69	441	6.12
Boarders, other than automatic	–	–	344	6.56	–	–	344	6.56
Preboarders	219	5.79	–	–	219	5.79	–	–
Finishing								
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators	371	5.28	1,627	5.43	371	5.28	1,561	5.36
Menders, hand, finish	67	6.00	–	–	67	6.00	–	–
Menders, hand, grey	13	4.61	–	–	13	4.61	–	–
Pairers	–	–	139	5.87	–	–	139	5.87
Panty hose	–	–	137	5.88	–	–	137	5.88
Seamers, toe	–	–	326	5.27	–	–	326	5.27
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)	1,810	5.31	3,358	6.14	1,802	5.31	3,103	6.06
Leg blank sewers	1,221	5.13	2,795	6.26	1,221	5.13	2,632	6.18
Elastic sewers	–	–	200	5.24	–	–	200	5.24
Transfer-machine operators	15	4.85	–	–	15	4.85	–	–

See footnotes at end of table

Table 9. Occupational earnings by size of mill: Women's hosiery mills—Continued

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in women's hosiery mills, United States and the Southeast region,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Southeast			
	Establishments with—							
	50-499 workers		500 workers or more		50-499 workers		500 workers or more	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Inspecting and packaging								
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)	1,036	$5.23	1,802	$5.94	1,019	$5.22	1,661	$5.80
Grey (greige) examiners	253	5.45	737	6.12	251	5.45	695	6.08
Finished examiners	-	-	734	5.56	-	-	703	5.51
Automatic packaging-machine operators	-	-	409	6.60	-	-	397	6.57
Baggers	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	5.11
Folders	54	5.10	-	-	38	4.80	-	-
Folders and boxers	1,075	4.97	1,923	4.94	1,071	4.96	1,923	4.94
Maintenance								
Repairers, knitting machines	83	8.41	414	8.34	72	8.64	414	8.34
Repairers, sewing machines	-	-	180	8.72	-	-	177	8.71

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of region, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to the Southeast region shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 10. Occupational earnings by size of mill: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]						Southeast					
	Establishments with—											
	20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more		20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Knitting												
Collection-system operators	–	–	–	–	68	$5.52	–	–	–	–	68	$5.52
Knitters, automatic	884	$5.08	985	$5.24	1,551	6.03	869	$5.09	832	$5.27	1,357	5.87
Set up and operate	36	4.88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operate only	848	5.09	941	5.29	1,233	6.29	836	5.09	788	5.32	1,039	6.13
Knitters, string	273	5.50	119	5.87	105	6.32	273	5.50	119	5.87	105	6.32
Operate only	255	5.65	119	5.87	105	6.32	255	5.65	119	5.87	105	6.32
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding												
Dyeing-machine tenders	73	6.77	467	5.46	439	6.11	73	6.77	443	5.44	417	6.02
Boarders, automatic	233	4.70	1,325	5.23	1,501	5.63	224	4.69	1,264	5.21	1,407	5.57
Boarders, other than automatic	90	5.11	–	–	–	–	90	5.11	–	–	–	–
Finishing												
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators	–	–	78	5.09	304	6.01	–	–	26	5.57	304	6.01
Menders, hand, grey	–	–	–	–	38	5.13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pairers	307	4.75	1,025	5.16	1,251	5.78	297	4.76	985	5.17	1,180	5.73
Socks	218	4.58	768	5.07	515	5.55	208	4.59	728	5.08	487	5.51
Seamers, toe	575	5.16	781	5.20	1,407	5.42	574	5.16	759	5.18	1,312	5.31
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)	–	–	–	–	176	5.85	–	–	–	–	176	5.85
Transfer-machine operators	8	4.08	12	5.03	45	5.63	8	4.08	11	5.10	45	5.63

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Occupational earnings by size of mill: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]						Southeast					
	Establishments with—											
	20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more		20-99 workers		100-249 workers		250 workers or more	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Inspecting and packaging												
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)	192	$5.06	167	$5.17	324	$5.74	190	$5.06	135	$5.16	300	$5.77
Grey (greige) examiners	147	5.36	117	4.82	141	5.53	145	5.36	110	4.86	117	5.55
Finished examiners	–	–	33	6.34	162	5.99	–	–	–	–	162	5.99
Automatic packaging-machine operators	–	–	42	6.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baggers	–	–	–	–	58	5.35	–	–	–	–	58	5.35
Boxers	8	4.36	–	–	–	–	8	4.36	–	–	–	–
Folders	51	4.42	–	–	168	5.28	51	4.42	–	–	168	5.28
Folders and boxers	292	4.86	464	5.37	856	5.32	284	4.88	444	5.38	784	5.28
Maintenance												
Repairers, knitting machines	569	7.62	321	8.26	708	9.22	566	7.81	277	8.43	574	9.18
Repairers, sewing machines	17	7.00	35	7.52	47	8.06	17	7.00	33	7.53	42	7.81

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definitions of regions, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 11. Occupational earnings by method of wage payment: Women's hosiery mills

(Number of production workers and average straight-time earnings[1] in selected occupations in women's hosiery mills, United States and the Southeast region,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Southeast			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Knitting								
Knitters, automatic	–	–	18	$4.56	–	–	–	–
Knitters, women's seamless hosiery	511	$6.47	–	–	454	$6.12	–	–
Operate only	440	6.13	–	–	438	6.12	–	–
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding								
Dyeing-machine tenders	441	5.99	–	–	432	5.96	–	–
Boarders, automatic	–	–	714	5.96	–	–	707	$5.97
Boarders, other than automatic	–	–	376	6.45	–	–	376	6.45
Preboarders	–	–	219	5.79	–	–	219	5.79
Finishing								
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators	–	–	1,995	5.41	–	–	1,929	5.35
Menders, hand, finish	–	–	54	6.35	–	–	54	6.35
Menders, hand, grey	31	5.41	–	–	31	5.41	–	–
Pairers	–	–	237	5.34	–	–	237	5.34
Panty hose	–	–	160	5.88	–	–	160	5.88
Seamers, toe	–	–	796	5.15	–	–	795	5.15
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)	–	–	5,127	5.85	–	–	4,874	5.79
Leg blank sewers	–	–	4,014	5.92	–	–	3,853	5.85
Elastic sewers	–	–	365	5.96	–	–	365	5.96
Transfer-machine operators	26	4.19	–	–	25	4.11	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Occupational earnings by method of wage payment: Women's hosiery mills—Continued

(Number of production workers and average straight-time earnings[1] in selected occupations in women's hosiery mills, United States and the Southeast region,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Southeast			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Inspecting and packaging								
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)	908	$5.89	1,930	$5.58	817	$5.84	1,863	$5.55
Grey (greige) examiners	476	6.27	514	5.65	434	6.23	512	5.65
Finished examiners	97	5.83	1,121	5.37	66	5.45	1,121	5.37
Automatic packaging-machine operators	–	–	373	6.69	–	–	364	6.66
Folders	–	–	195	5.52	–	–	179	5.49
Folders and boxers	–	–	2,996	4.95	–	–	2,992	4.95
Maintenance								
Repairers, knitting machines	431	8.48	–	–	420	8.52	–	–
Repairers, sewing machines	252	8.38	–	–	249	8.38	–	–

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of region, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to the Southeast region shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 12. Occupational earnings by method of wage payment: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Number of production workers and average straight-time earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Knitting												
Collection-system operators	87	$5.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	$5.60	–	–
Knitters, automatic	1,268	5.12	2,152	$5.82	–	–	178	$6.37	1,230	5.13	1,828	$5.72
Operate only	1,055	5.20	1,967	5.88	–	–	178	6.37	1,020	5.21	1,643	5.78
Knitters, string	62	4.75	435	5.90	–	–	–	–	62	4.75	435	5.90
Operate only	–	–	435	5.90	–	–	–	–	–	–	435	5.90
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding												
Dyeing-machine tenders	889	5.85	–	–	27	$7.16	–	–	843	5.80	–	–
Boarders, automatic	–	–	3,000	5.38	–	–	107	5.94	–	–	2,843	5.34
Boarders, other than automatic	31	5.38	108	5.13	–	–	–	–	31	5.38	108	5.13
Preboarders	–	–	22	6.11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finishing												
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators	–	–	419	5.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	383	5.91
Menders, hand, grey	34	4.93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pairers	62	4.64	2,521	5.43	–	–	61	6.02	54	4.66	2,408	5.40
Women's seamless, full or knee-length (except panty hose)	–	–	107	6.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Socks	47	4.54	1,454	5.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,384	5.17
Seamers, toe	118	5.27	2,645	5.30	–	–	79	6.25	118	5.27	2,527	5.24
Sewing-machine operators (panty hose)	–	–	218	5.71	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	5.81
Leg blank sewers	–	–	104	5.55	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	5.61
Elastic sewers	–	–	11	5.52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer-machine operators	14	4.62	51	5.53	–	–	–	–	14	4.62	50	5.55

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Occupational earnings by method of wage payment: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Number of production workers and average straight-time earnings[1] in selected occupations in hosiery mills, except women's, United States and selected regions,[2] August 1987)

Department and occupation	United States[3]				Middle Atlantic				Southeast			
	Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers		Timeworkers		Incentive workers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Inspecting and packaging												
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)	323	$5.11	360	$5.68	–	–	50	$5.18	315	$5.09	310	$5.76
Grey (greige) examiners	194	5.20	211	5.32	–	–	–	–	194	5.20	178	5.36
Finished examiners	124	4.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	4.90	–	–
Automatic packaging-machine operators	–	–	45	6.34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baggers	–	–	203	5.93	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	5.94
Folders	42	4.39	350	5.32	–	–	–	–	42	4.39	350	5.32
Folders and boxers	242	4.72	1,370	5.34	–	–	–	–	216	4.71	1,296	5.32
Maintenance												
Repairers, knitting machines	1,569	8.52	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,412	8.48	–	–
Repairers, sewing machines	99	7.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	7.56	–	–

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definitions of regions, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 13. Occupational earnings: Women's hosiery mills: North Carolina

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 and over
All production workers[2]	18,028	$5.59	5	3	3	4	5	7	9	11	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	(3)	(3)
Women	14,514	5.44	6	3	4	5	5	7	8	11	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Selected production occupations																													
Knitting																													
Knitters, women's seamless hosiery[4]	357	6.10	–	–	–	–	1	5	9	3	4	5	21	23	4	1	1	3	1	13	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	133	6.23	–	–	–	–	2	11	4	5	6	7	16	7	4	2	2	8	2	12	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	224	6.03	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	1	2	4	24	33	5	(3)	1	–	–	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operate only	341	6.11	–	–	–	–	1	5	9	3	4	5	18	24	5	1	1	3	1	14	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	124	6.25	–	–	–	–	2	11	4	6	6	7	11	7	4	2	2	8	2	13	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	217	6.03	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	1	2	4	21	34	5	(3)	1	–	–	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding																													
Dyeing-machine tenders[5]	312	5.97	–	2	1	(3)	1	5	4	15	8	12	10	7	4	4	4	(3)	12	–	6	3	–	1	1	–	–	(3)	–
Boarders, automatic[6]	445	5.91	5	2	3	2	2	2	8	9	5	7	10	5	9	4	5	4	3	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	(3)	–	(3)
Boarders, other than automatic	370	6.47	1	1	3	2	3	4	1	3	4	7	12	3	8	5	6	6	3	7	4	6	2	1	2	3	1	1	–
Women[7]	349	6.50	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	3	4	7	8	3	9	6	7	6	3	8	4	6	2	1	2	3	1	1	–
Preboarders[8]	208	5.85	–	–	8	1	10	5	7	9	13	1	5	6	10	6	3	4	1	2	6	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
Finishing																													
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators[9]	1,023	5.36	2	2	3	6	8	10	10	10	7	8	6	4	6	6	2	2	3	1	1	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	–	–	–	–
Menders, hand, finish[9]	74	6.01	–	–	–	5	1	5	–	28	3	3	3	18	3	12	–	–	5	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Pairers[9]	138	5.26	1	13	12	7	12	8	4	4	1	7	5	4	1	2	4	1	4	4	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1
Panty hose	72	6.34	3	3	–	1	1	4	7	6	3	13	10	7	3	4	7	1	7	7	–	3	–	1	1	1	4	1	1
Sewing-machine operators (Panty hose)[9]	3,376	5.61	7	4	3	5	5	6	6	6	8	8	8	5	6	5	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	(3)	(3)
Leg blank sewers	2,634	5.62	6	4	3	4	4	6	6	7	8	6	9	5	6	6	3	4	2	3	1	2	(3)	1	1	1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Elastic Sewers	316	6.00	10	1	3	6	3	3	3	4	5	5	8	5	7	2	7	6	3	3	1	4	2	–	–	3	4	2	–
Transfer-machine operators[9]	15	4.85	–	–	20	–	20	–	–	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Occupational earnings: Women's hosiery mills: North Carolina—Continued

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings, August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																								
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 and over
Inspecting and packaging																											
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)[6]	1,885	$5.53	7	1	3	2	5	5	17	11	7	5	2	3	3	6	9	3	2	1	1	1	1	(3)	1	1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Grey (greige) examiners	704	5.73	2	2	4	2	6	6	6	11	9	7	4	5	3	10	15	2	1	(3)	2	1	2	(3)	–	1	–	(3)	(3)
Finished examiners	746	5.35	15	1	4	4	7	3	14	10	7	5	2	1	5	5	1	6	5	2	1	1	(3)	1	1	1	(3)	–	–
Automatic packaging-machine operators	167	6.78	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	1	2	10	5	5	6	10	10	14	8	7	8	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Women[7]	157	6.85	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	9	4	5	6	9	10	15	9	8	9	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Folders[4]	80	6.62	6	1	4	13	–	–	5	3	–	5	6	–	1	4	6	–	6	9	5	1	5	5	5	4	–	5	1
Folders and boxers[4]	2,091	4.93	12	4	6	7	6	9	10	9	10	7	5	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	(3)	–	(3)	(3)	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance																											
Repairers, knitting machines[5]	339	8.69	–	–	–	–	–	(3)	–	1	(3)	1	1	1	3	2	1	(3)	2	7	1	21	9	1	–	14	24	4	5
Repairers, sewing machines	162	8.09	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	10	2	1	17	7	3	2	2	4	7	25	1	4
Men[4]	152	8.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	1	3	1	5	11	2	1	18	8	3	2	2	2	7	22	1	4

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes data for workers not identified by sex.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.
[4] Virtually all timeworkers.
[5] Virtually all men.
[6] Virtually all women.
[7] Virtually all incentive workers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 14. Occupational earnings: Women's hosiery mills, Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC[1]

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.25	9.25 - 9.50	9.50 - 9.75	9.75 and over
All production workers[3]	4,165	$6.19	2	1	3	3	4	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	3	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	(4)	4
Men	697	7.19	–	(4)	(4)	1	3	4	5	6	2	4	7	6	2	5	2	3	8	4	3	7	2	2	–	2	–	–	[5] 21
Women	3,413	6.00	3	1	4	4	4	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	8	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	(4)	1
Selected production occupations																													
Knitting																													
Knitters, women's seamless hosiery[6]	188	6.56	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	3	5	21	7	6	2	2	5	2	25	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	78	6.83	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	5	3	6	10	3	3	4	3	13	4	21	18	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	110	6.38	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	3	5	29	10	9	–	2	–	–	28	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operate only	188	6.56	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	3	5	21	7	6	2	2	5	2	25	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	78	6.83	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	5	3	6	10	3	3	4	3	13	4	21	18	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	110	6.38	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	3	5	29	10	9	–	2	–	–	28	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding																													
Dyeing-machine tenders[7]	71	6.00	–	–	–	1	1	11	18	12	1	–	–	3	3	14	3	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boarders, automatic[8]	165	6.07	10	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	8	7	7	12	7	5	5	3	2	5	3	1	–	1	1	1	1	1
Finishing																													
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators[9]	257	5.95	2	–	3	2	3	12	7	4	6	3	8	4	10	11	5	6	8	2	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Pairers[8]	59	6.47	3	–	–	2	–	5	5	5	3	15	12	7	3	2	7	–	7	7	–	3	–	2	2	2	–	5	3
Panty hose	59	6.47	3	–	–	2	–	5	5	5	3	15	12	7	3	2	7	–	7	7	–	3	–	2	2	2	–	5	3
Seamers, toe[8]	94	6.16	2	2	5	2	5	11	3	3	4	3	4	6	2	4	4	5	6	7	5	3	6	1	–	–	2	–	–
Sewing-machine operators (Panty hose)[10]	809	6.15	3	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	10	8	7	10	7	3	4	3	6	2	2	(4)	2	2	1	2	(4)	(4)
Leg blank sewers	662	6.14	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	11	10	5	11	7	4	4	4	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	–	1
Folders and boxers[8]	483	4.90	9	2	12	9	7	7	5	6	17	4	5	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] For definition of area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 2.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[3] Includes data for workers not identified by sex.
[4] Less than 0.5 percent.
[5] Workers were distributed as follows: 15 percent at $9.75 and under $10, 2 percent at $10 and under $10.50, and 4 percent at $10.50 and over.
[6] Virtually all timeworkers.
[7] Virtually all men.
[8] Virtually all women.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 15. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's: North Carolina

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings, August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 3.75	3.75 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.25	4.25 – 4.50	4.50 – 4.75	4.75 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.25	5.25 – 5.50	5.50 – 5.75	5.75 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.25	6.25 – 6.50	6.50 – 6.75	6.75 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.25	7.25 – 7.50	7.50 – 7.75	7.75 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.25	8.25 – 8.50	8.50 – 8.75	8.75 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 and over
All production workers[2]	17,625	$5.82	3	2	3	5	5	6	6	8	2	8	9	6	6	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Men	3,862	6.81	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	9	5	5	5	3	5	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	2	3	8	4	3	2
Women	13,378	5.50	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	8	7	9	10	7	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	1
Selected production occupations																													
Knitting																													
Collection-system operators																													
Men[4]	7	6.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	14	–	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Knitters, automatic	1,648	5.71	(1)	–	–	1	5	5	5	6	10	6	13	15	8	8	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	–	(1)
Men	87	6.06	–	–	–	2	17	5	1	1	8	–	3	17	3	3	2	–	7	14	3	3	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Time	31	4.67	–	–	–	6	45	6	–	–	23	–	–	16	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incentive	56	6.84	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	2	–	–	5	18	4	5	4	–	11	21	5	5	2	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Women	1,561	5.69	(1)	–	–	1	4	5	5	6	10	7	13	15	9	9	4	4	2	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	–	(1)
Time	675	5.41	–	–	–	–	7	6	3	9	14	9	13	20	9	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incentive	886	5.91	1	–	–	2	2	5	7	5	7	5	14	12	9	7	8	6	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	(1)	1	–	–	1
Operate only	1,627	5.71	(1)	–	–	1	4	5	5	6	10	7	13	16	8	9	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(1)
Men	87	6.06	–	–	–	2	17	5	1	1	8	–	3	17	3	3	2	–	7	14	3	3	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Time	31	4.67	–	–	–	6	45	6	–	–	23	–	–	16	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incentive	56	6.84	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	2	–	–	5	18	4	5	4	–	11	21	5	5	2	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Women	1,540	5.69	(1)	–	–	1	3	5	5	7	10	7	14	16	9	9	4	4	2	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(1)
Time	661	5.43	–	–	–	–	5	6	3	9	14	9	13	20	9	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incentive	879	5.89	1	–	–	2	2	5	7	5	7	5	14	12	9	8	8	6	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	(1)	(1)	1	–	–	1
Knitters, string[3]	433	5.85	–	1	1	3	2	4	2	7	11	9	36	7	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	–	–	–	–
Operate only	433	5.85	–	1	1	3	2	4	2	7	11	9	36	7	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	–	–	–	–
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding																													
Dyeing-machine tenders	658	5.88	–	1	1	3	6	5	4	15	4	9	6	9	12	6	5	3	2	1	3	1	2	(1)	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Men	624	5.86	–	1	1	3	6	5	4	14	4	8	6	9	12	7	5	3	2	1	3	1	2	(1)	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Time	561	5.88	–	1	1	2	7	4	3	15	4	9	7	10	9	7	6	3	2	1	3	1	2	(1)	–	1	(1)	–	–	–	–
Boarders, automatic[3]	1,726	5.38	7	3	6	4	6	5	7	10	8	11	5	5	6	4	4	2	3	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	(1)	–	–	–	–
Boarders, other than automatic[3]	128	5.23	–	5	–	3	5	4	20	24	11	2	3	18	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finishing																													
Automatic toe-closing machine operators[3]	258	6.06	3	1	1	3	(1)	3	10	6	16	6	8	5	6	5	7	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	–	2	2	2	–	–	1
Pairers[3]	1,469	5.63	6	5	6	5	5	8	4	8	8	5	7	6	6	6	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Socks	704	5.33	7	7	8	6	5	9	4	5	7	6	6	5	4	5	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	–
Seamers, toe[3]	1,753	5.33	5	3	5	5	7	6	7	8	10	11	8	6	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Sewing-machine operators (Panty hose)[3]	136	5.75	5	1	1	8	10	1	1	5	4	6	7	14	4	9	7	8	4	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer-machine operators[3]	37	5.88	–	–	3	16	3	11	5	8	–	–	5	11	5	3	3	5	3	11	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's: North Carolina—Continued

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 and over
Inspecting and packaging																												
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)[2]	367	$5.45	4	2	5	17	1	3	8	11	3	3	10	8	4	4	1	1	5	3	2	1	2	1	1	–	(3)	–	–
Grey (greige) examiners	185	5.15	5	5	7	11	3	6	14	19	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	6	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Finished examiners	179	5.76	3	–	3	22	–	–	1	3	5	4	16	11	6	5	2	1	9	1	4	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	–
Baggers[3]	19	5.14	5	–	–	11	5	21	5	–	–	42	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Folders[3]	243	5.35	3	1	2	12	8	12	13	6	2	6	2	2	11	5	7	2	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3)	–
Folders and boxers[3]	1,315	5.26	9	3	10	8	6	7	5	4	5	7	7	5	4	4	3	3	1	2	2	(3)	2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1
Maintenance																												
Repairers, knitting machines	776	8.39	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	3	1	(3)	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	4	12	2	4	3	18	10	8	10
Men[4]	713	8.66	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	(3)	(3)	1	2	3	4	4	5	4	13	3	4	4	20	11	9	[6] 11
Repairers, sewing machines[7]	31	7.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	13	3	16	3	29	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	3

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes data for workers not identified by sex.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.
[4] Virtually all timeworkers.
[5] Virtually all women.
[6] Workers were distributed as follows: 6 percent at $10.50 and under $11, 3 percent at $11 and under $11.50, and 2 percent at $11.50 and over.
[7] Virtually all men.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 16. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's: Tennessee

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.25	9.25 - 9.50	9.50 - 9.75	9.75 and over
All production workers	3,120	$5.47	4	4	4	6	6	7	10	13	9	6	5	5	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	[2]	[2]	1
Selected production occupations																													
Knitting																													
Knitters, automatic	424	5.28	1	2	1	7	5	6	10	18	13	5	10	7	6	4	1	1	1	–	[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women:																													
Time	97	4.85	2	2	–	11	9	11	–	40	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Set up and operate[3]	50	4.22	4	–	10	42	18	18	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operate only	374	5.43	1	3	[2]	2	4	5	10	20	15	6	11	7	7	5	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Knitters, string[3]	46	5.83	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	24	2	4	–	9	2	4	7	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–
Operate only	46	5.83	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	24	2	4	–	9	2	4	7	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding																													
Dyeing-machine tenders	48	5.66	2	2	2	4	2	10	8	6	6	10	10	2	4	2	17	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	44	5.69	2	2	2	5	2	9	9	7	5	11	7	2	5	2	18	7	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Time	17	5.13	6	6	6	12	–	12	12	6	6	12	–	–	6	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boarders, automatic[3]	266	4.81	10	4	7	7	9	11	10	13	7	6	6	4	3	3	[2]	[2]	–	–	[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finishing																													
Pairers[3]	210	5.15	7	2	6	6	8	10	12	12	7	7	2	5	3	1	3	2	2	1	[2]	–	[2]	–	–	1	–	[2]	[2]
Socks	190	5.20	6	2	6	6	8	12	8	12	7	7	3	6	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1
Seamers, toe	296	5.03	3	3	5	7	9	8	9	23	7	8	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	[2]	–	[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sewing-machine operators (Panty hose)	62	5.92	–	–	2	5	8	5	3	–	13	6	8	10	8	6	11	5	6	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Women[4]	58	5.98	–	–	–	3	9	5	2	–	14	7	9	10	9	7	12	3	7	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Inspecting and packaging																													
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)[3]	72	5.11	6	–	1	4	8	14	6	28	21	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Grey (greige) examiners	52	5.07	8	–	2	6	12	19	6	17	15	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Finished examiners	18	5.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	50	39	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baggers[3]	71	5.54	7	1	14	1	10	6	4	1	4	1	6	13	8	3	1	3	3	–	3	6	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Folders[3]	59	4.81	7	7	2	10	10	8	27	8	8	–	–	2	5	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Folders and boxers[3]	78	5.11	5	–	4	8	9	4	13	18	8	9	5	4	8	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance																													
Repairers, knitting machines	187	9.07	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	2	–	6	1	27	4	6	18	2	6	12	3	4	3
Repairers, sewing machines	22	7.28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	5	5	5	9	14	–	18	5	5	14	–	5	–	–	9	–	–

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

[3] Virtually all women.

[4] Virtually all incentive workers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 17. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's: Burlington, NC[1]

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.25	9.25 - 9.50	9.50 - 9.75	9.75 and over
All production workers	2,816	$5.46	7	3	4	7	7	5	6	8	8	9	6	6	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	(3)	1	1	(3)	1	1
Men	675	6.41	1	1	1	6	3	4	4	7	7	8	5	5	3	5	2	3	3	5	4	5	3	2	5	2	1	2	4
Women	2,141	5.16	9	3	5	8	8	6	6	9	9	10	7	6	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Selected production occupations																													
Knitting																													
Knitters, automatic	301	5.13	1	–	1	15	15	5	6	8	13	9	10	6	5	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	22	4.38	–	–	9	64	9	5	–	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	279	5.19	1	–	1	11	16	5	7	9	14	9	10	6	5	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Time	94	4.57	–	–	–	26	38	4	2	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incentive	185	5.51	2	–	1	3	4	5	9	14	6	14	16	10	8	4	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operate only	301	5.13	1	–	1	15	15	5	6	8	13	9	10	6	5	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	22	4.38	–	–	9	64	9	5	–	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	279	5.19	1	–	1	11	16	5	7	9	14	9	10	6	5	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Time	94	4.57	–	–	–	26	38	4	2	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incentive	185	5.51	2	–	1	3	4	5	9	14	6	14	16	10	8	4	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Knitters, string[4]	82	5.48	–	–	–	15	5	7	5	11	16	10	4	5	5	6	4	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Operate only	82	5.48	–	–	–	15	5	7	5	11	16	10	4	5	5	6	4	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding																													
Dyeing-machine tenders[5]	115	5.36	–	3	5	7	4	4	9	12	3	16	–	19	–	16	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Boarders, automatic[4]	386	4.78	19	3	5	7	12	5	6	10	4	8	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	(3)	(3)	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finishing																													
Pairers[5]	289	5.65	2	3	7	4	5	5	6	7	9	10	4	8	7	7	3	2	4	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Socks	241	5.65	2	4	7	5	5	5	5	6	8	10	4	9	6	7	1	2	5	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Seamers, toe[4]	225	5.13	7	4	5	5	6	6	7	13	13	11	6	6	3	3	(3)	1	1	1	(3)	1	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	(3)
Inspecting and packaging																													
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)	52	4.17	17	12	25	21	–	8	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Grey (greige) examiners	52	4.17	17	12	25	21	–	8	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Folders and boxers[4]	332	5.23	9	5	9	8	6	5	5	5	6	7	9	5	3	5	3	3	1	2	2	(3)	1	–	(3)	(3)	–	(3)	–
Maintenance																													
Repairers, knitting machines[5]	40	8.90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	8	5	–	3	5	–	33	[6]25

[1] For definition of area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 2.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.
[4] Virtually all women.
[5] Virtually all men.
[6] Workers were distributed as follows: 2 percent at $9.75 and under $10, 16 percent at $10.25 and under $10.50, 2 percent at $10.50 and under $10.75, and 5 percent at $11 and under $11.25.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 18. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's: Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC[1]

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.25	9.25 - 9.50	9.50 - 9.75	9.75 and over
All production workers[3]	3,344	$5.89	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	7	6	10	11	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3
Women	2,437	5.38	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	12	12	7	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Selected production occupations																													
Knitting																													
Knitters, automatic[4]	352	5.68	–	–	–	1	3	5	3	7	5	24	31	12	6	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	(*)	–	1	–	–	–	–
Operate only	352	5.68	–	–	–	1	3	5	3	7	5	24	31	12	6	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	(*)	–	1	–	–	–	–
Knitters, string[5]	84	6.22	–	4	1	–	4	4	6	6	10	10	7	2	5	11	10	4	2	4	4	–	1	1	–	1	–	6	–
Operate only	84	6.22	–	4	1	–	4	4	6	6	10	10	7	2	5	11	10	4	2	4	4	–	1	1	–	1	–	6	–
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding																													
Dyeing-machine tenders	102	6.14	–	–	–	2	–	11	7	8	2	5	19	7	4	3	4	5	3	1	10	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men[6]	95	6.00	–	–	–	2	–	12	7	8	2	6	20	7	4	3	4	5	3	1	11	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boarders, automatic[7]	172	5.62	2	3	2	4	4	3	6	12	7	12	9	6	12	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Finishing																													
Pairers[8]	187	5.74	5	4	11	4	5	3	3	2	5	6	5	11	5	5	3	7	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Socks	87	5.14	5	8	11	8	11	5	5	–	6	7	6	9	1	5	–	7	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seamers, toe[9]	496	5.28	6	2	7	4	10	7	6	8	8	9	10	5	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Transfer-machine operators	8	5.12	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	25	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspecting and packaging																													
Folders and boxers[10]	291	5.21	6	2	11	9	6	6	7	3	8	7	9	7	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	–	–	–	(*)	–	–
Maintenance																													
Repairers, knitting machines[11]	83	9.49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	4	–	58	[12] 22

[1] For definition of area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 2.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[3] Includes data for workers not identified by sex.
[4] Less than 0.5 percent.
[5] Virtually all women.
[6] Virtually all timeworkers.
[7] Virtually all men.
[8] Workers were distributed as follows: 2 percent at $9.75 and under $10.50; 15 percent at $10.50 and under $11.25; and 5 percent at $11.25 and over.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 19. Occupational earnings: Hosiery mills, except women's: Hickory, NC[1]

(Percent distribution of workers in selected occupations by straight-time hourly earnings,[2] August 1987)

Department, occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average (mean) hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of—																									
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 3.75	3.75 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.75 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.25	5.25 - 5.50	5.50 - 5.75	5.75 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.50	6.50 - 6.75	6.75 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.25	7.25 - 7.50	7.50 - 7.75	7.75 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.25	8.25 - 8.50	8.50 - 8.75	8.75 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.25	9.25 - 9.50	9.50 - 9.75	9.75 and over
All production workers[3]	4,330	$5.84	4	2	5	6	3	8	5	9	6	8	4	5	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
Women	3,269	5.41	6	3	6	7	4	9	6	9	6	9	5	6	4	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	(4)	(4)	(4)	1
Selected production occupations																												
Knitting																												
Knitters, automatic[5]	492	5.69	-	-	-	4	3	5	4	20	6	15	3	11	4	8	8	3	(4)	1	(4)	1	1	(4)	1	-	-	-	-
Operate only	471	5.69	-	-	-	2	4	5	5	21	6	16	3	12	4	8	8	3	(4)	1	(4)	1	1	(4)	-	-	-	-	-
Dyeing, boarding and preboarding																												
Dyeing-machine tenders[6]	98	6.37	-	2	1	5	-	2	1	8	9	7	10	4	6	7	3	9	2	3	1	3	4	1	-	8	-	1	1
Boarders, automatic[5]	477	5.33	8	4	9	4	5	7	6	6	8	5	5	5	6	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	(4)	-	(4)	(4)	(4)	-	(4)
Boarders, other than automatic[5]	23	5.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finishing																												
Automatic toe-closing-machine operators[5]	54	5.72	-	-	-	2	-	6	9	15	13	4	15	13	11	6	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pairers[5]	309	5.55	6	5	11	4	2	12	5	9	6	4	4	1	4	5	4	4	4	2	2	1	(4)	2	1	(4)	-	(4)	3
Socks	199	5.47	9	8	11	2	2	15	3	8	2	4	5	2	3	5	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	2
Seamers, toe[5]	407	5.19	11	4	6	6	4	6	8	5	8	13	7	4	4	5	1	2	2	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	1	-
Transfer-machine operators[5]	21	5.88	-	-	5	14	-	19	10	5	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	10	5	10	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Inspecting and packaging																												
Examiners (hosiery inspectors)[5]	125	5.75	4	2	-	7	2	4	17	8	2	3	6	10	7	3	3	3	2	8	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Grey (greige) examiners	86	5.71	-	3	-	10	3	6	21	5	-	3	3	8	7	5	2	3	1	12	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finished examiners	36	5.88	14	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	6	3	11	14	8	-	6	3	3	-	3	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	-
Folders[5]	70	5.03	6	-	-	29	10	11	6	10	-	6	3	1	1	4	1	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Folders and boxers[5]	454	5.47	13	1	11	7	3	7	3	4	5	8	4	6	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	(4)	(4)	2
Maintenance																												
Repairers, knitting machines[6]	346	8.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	1	(4)	4	1	2	3	5	6	18	3	7	4	9	2	3	31

[1] For definition of area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnote 2.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[3] Includes data for workers not identified by sex.
[4] Less than 0.5 percent.
[5] Virtually all women.
[6] Virtually all men.
[7] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 percent at $9.75 and under $10; 15 percent at $10 and under $10.25; 7 percent at $10.25 and under $10.75; and 8 percent at $11 and over.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Data for an overall occupation may include data for subclassifications not shown separately.

Table 20. Method of wage payment: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills by method of wage payment,[1] United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[2] August 1987)

Method	United States[3]	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point
All workers	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	39	38	38	39
Formal plans	35	34	35	39
Single rate	6	6	7	6
Range of rates	29	29	28	33
Individual rates	4	4	3	–
Incentive workers	51	62	52	61
Individual piecework	60	60	62	61
Group piecework	1	2	(*)	–

[1] For definitions of method of wage payment, see appendix A.
[2] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[*] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 21. Method of wage payment: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, by method of wage payment,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Method	United States[3]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	Hickory
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	42	41	42	43	40	39	51	47
Formal plans	32	6	32	40	25	33	42	47
Single rate	7	–	6	2	21	6	4	(*)
Range of rates	25	6	26	38	5	27	38	46
Individual rates	10	35	10	3	15	6	9	–
Incentive workers[4]	58	59	58	57	60	61	49	53
Individual piecework	55	58	55	56	52	61	49	53
Group piecework	2	1	3	1	4	–	–	–

[1] For definitions of method of wage payment, see appendix A.
[2] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[4] Includes data for payment plans other than those shown separately.
[*] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 22. Scheduled weekly hours: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift employees,[1] United States, Southeast and selected localities,[2] August 1987)

Weekly hours	United States[3]	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point
All production workers	100	100	100	100
40 hours	96	96	100	98
Over 40 hours	4	4	(4)	2

[1] Data relate to the predominant schedule for day-shift workers in each establishment.
[2] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 23. Scheduled weekly hours: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, by scheduled weekly hours of first-shift employees,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Weekly hours	United States[3]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 40 hours	(4)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	93	88	93	98	100	100	100	93
Over 40 hours	6	-	7	2	-	-	-	7

[1] Data relate to the predominant schedule for day-shift workers in each establishment.
[2] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 24. Shift differential provisions: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills by shift differential provisions,[1] United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[2] August 1987)

Shift differential	United States[3]	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point
Second shift				
Workers in establishments with second-shift provisions	93.0	92.7	89.3	96.2
With shift differential	45.7	43.8	44.4	49.6
Uniform cents per hour	35.7	33.5	35.3	10.4
10 cents	22.2	19.9	19.7	10.4
15 cents	3.2	2.9	–	–
25 cents	10.3	10.7	15.6	–
Uniform percentage	10.0	10.3	9.1	39.2
3 and under 4 percent	6.0	6.2	9.1	39.2
5 percent	4.0	4.1	–	–
Third shift				
Workers in establishments with third-shift provisions	92.7	92.5	89.3	96.2
With shift differential	45.9	44.0	44.8	51.3
Uniform cents per hour	35.7	33.5	35.3	10.4
10 cents	1.6	1.6	2.4	10.4
15 cents	8.8	9.1	13.3	–
20 cents	14.6	12.1	4.0	–
25 cents	10.7	10.7	15.6	–
Uniform percentage	10.0	10.3	9.1	39.2
7 and under 8 percent	6.0	6.2	9.1	39.2
10 percent	4.0	4.1	–	–
Other formal paid differential[4]	.2	.3	.4	1.6

[1] Refers to policies of establishments currently operating late shifts or having provisions covering late shifts.

[2] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Includes differentials such as cents-per-dozen and cents-per-hour, the amount of which varies by type of machine or style of product.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 25. Shift differential provisions: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, by shift differential provisions,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Shift differential	United States[1]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
Second shift								
Workers in establishments with second-shift provisions	96.3	100.0	96.1	94.4	96.7	96.3	100.0	89.1
With shift differential	41.1	88.5	36.9	29.4	19.5	3.9	19.3	40.0
Uniform cents per hour	18.1	62.9	14.1	7.3	19.5	–	9.6	22.2
8 and under 9 cents	6.7	–	7.2	–	–	–	–	–
10 cents	2.4	–	2.2	2.3	6.8	–	–	9.2
15 cents	1.0	–	1.1	–	9.5	–	–	–
18 cents	.3	–	.3	.5	–	–	–	2.0
20 cents	1.7	21.2	.7	1.1	–	–	–	4.4
25 cents	3.5	–	1.7	2.6	–	–	9.6	3.2
32 cents	.3	–	.4	–	3.2	–	–	–
33 cents	1.5	38.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 cents	.6	3.1	.5	.9	–	–	–	3.5
Uniform percentage	21.1	25.6	20.6	18.8	–	–	–	14.1
4 percent	1.1	–	1.1	1.8	–	–	–	7.3
5 percent	19.0	25.6	18.4	15.3	–	–	–	–
10 percent	1.0	–	1.1	1.7	–	–	–	6.9
Other formal paid differential[3]	2.0	–	2.2	3.4	–	3.9	9.6	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Shift differential provisions: Hosiery mills, except women's--Continued

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, by shift differential provisions, United States, selected regions, and localities, August 1987)

Shift differential	United States	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	Hickory
Third shift								
Workers in establishments with third-shift provisions	88.0	88.5	87.5	85.6	87.1	92.4	68.5	80.0
With shift differential	45.2	88.5	41.2	29.5	29.6	3.5	2.2	37.5
Uniform cents per hour	23.5	62.9	20.0	10.7	23.4	3.5	2.2	23.4
5 cents	1.4	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	–
8 and under 9 cents	6.7	–	7.2	–	–	–	–	–
10 cents	2.4	–	2.5	4.0	–	–	–	–
12 cents	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13 cents	1.6	–	1.7	–	–	–	–	–
15 cents	1.3	–	1.4	2.2	–	3.5	–	6.6
20 cents	.7	–	.8	–	6.8	–	–	–
23 cents	.3	–	.3	.5	–	–	–	2.0
25 cents	1.9	–	2.0	1.5	9.5	–	2.2	4.4
30 cents	3.6	21.2	.8	–	7.2	–	–	–
33 cents	1.5	38.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
40 cents	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 cents	1.6	3.1	1.6	2.5	–	–	–	10.4
Uniform percentage	21.1	25.6	20.6	18.8	–	–	–	14.1
6 and under 10 percent	15.0	13.6	15.7	11.2	–	–	–	7.3
10 percent	5.0	11.9	4.9	7.6	–	–	–	6.9
15 percent	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other formal paid differential[4]	.6	–	.7	–	6.1	–	–	–

[1] Refers to policies of establishments currently operating late shifts or having provisions covering late shifts.

[2] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Includes differentials such as cents-per-dozen and cents-per-hour, the amount of which varies by type of machine or style of product.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 26. Shift differential practices: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills employed on late shifts by amount of pay differential, United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[1] August 1987)

Shift differential	United States[2]	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point
Second shift				
Workers employed on second shift	16.1	15.7	15.1	18.3
Receiving differential	11.8	11.2	11.0	12.2
Uniform cents per hour	9.9	9.3	8.5	1.4
10 cents	5.5	4.7	3.5	1.4
15 cents	1.1	1.1	–	–
25 cents	3.3	3.4	5.0	–
Uniform percentage	1.9	1.9	2.5	10.7
3 and under 4 percent	1.6	1.7	2.5	10.7
5 percent	.2	.2	–	–
Third shift				
Workers employed on third shift	9.2	9.0	9.4	13.3
Receiving differential	6.7	6.5	6.9	8.1
Uniform cents per hour	5.5	5.2	5.2	.7
10 cents	.1	.1	.2	.7
15 cents	1.2	1.2	1.8	–
20 cents	2.4	2.0	.6	–
25 cents	1.7	1.8	2.6	–
Uniform percentage	1.2	1.3	1.6	7.1
7 and under 8 percent	1.1	1.1	1.6	7.1
10 percent	.1	.2	–	–
Other formal paid differential[3]	(4)	(4)	.1	.2

[1] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Includes differentials such as cents-per-dozen and cents-per-hour, the amount of which varies by type of machine or style of product.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 27. Shift differential practices: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, employed on late shifts by amount of pay differential, United States, selected regions, and localities,[1] August 1987)

Shift differential	United States[2]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
Second shift								
Workers employed on second shift	21.8	15.3	21.8	18.8	22.9	16.8	16.4	13.9
Receiving differential	10.0	12.4	9.2	6.7	4.4	.6	3.2	5.0
Uniform cents per hour	3.4	7.8	2.4	1.0	4.4	–	.7	3.6
8 and under 9 cents	1.2	–	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
10 cents	.3	–	.3	.2	1.1	–	–	.8
15 cents	.3	–	.3	–	3.0	–	–	–
18 cents	(3)	–	(3)	(3)	–	–	–	.1
20 cents	.3	1.7	.2	.3	–	–	–	1.3
25 cents	.9	–	.2	.3	–	–	.7	.6
32 cents	(3)	–	(3)	–	.3	–	–	–
33 cents	.2	5.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 cents	.1	.2	.1	.2	–	–	–	.8
Uniform percentage	6.2	4.6	6.4	5.0	–	–	–	1.1
4 percent	.1	–	.1	.1	–	–	–	.6
5 percent	6.1	4.6	6.2	4.8	–	–	–	–
10 percent	.1	–	.1	.1	–	–	–	.5
Other formal paid differential[4]	.4	–	.4	.7	–	.6	2.5	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Shift differential practices: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, employed on late shifts by amount of pay differential, United States, selected regions, and localities,[1] August 1987)

Shift differential	United States[2]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
Third shift								
Workers employed on third shift	12.1	8.1	12.3	11.2	11.1	8.4	8.1	6.4
Receiving differential	7.1	8.1	6.9	5.1	5.0	.4	.4	3.3
Uniform cents per hour	3.2	6.4	2.9	1.3	4.7	.4	.4	2.2
5 cents	.3	–	.3	–	–	–	–	–
8 and under 9 cents	.6	–	.7	–	–	–	–	–
10 cents	.4	–	.4	.6	–	–	–	–
12 cents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13 cents	.5	–	.6	–	–	–	–	–
15 cents	.1	–	.1	.1	–	.4	–	.3
20 cents	.1	–	.1	–	.5	–	–	–
23 cents	(3)	–	(3)	(3)	–	–	–	(3)
25 cents	.4	–	.4	.2	2.4	–	.4	.4
30 cents	.5	1.7	.2	–	1.9	–	–	–
33 cents	.2	4.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
40 cents	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 cents	.2	.1	.2	.4	–	–	–	1.5
Uniform percentage	3.9	1.7	4.0	3.8	–	–	–	1.0
6 and under 10 percent	3.1	.4	3.4	2.8	–	–	–	.5
10 percent	.7	1.3	.7	1.0	–	–	–	.6
15 percent	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other formal paid differential[4]	(3)	–	(3)	–	.3	–	–	–

[1] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

[4] Includes differentials such as cents-per-dozen and cents-per-hour, the amount of which varies by type of machine or style of product.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 28. Paid holidays: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[1] August 1987)

Number of paid holidays	United States[2]	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point
All production workers	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	96	96	94	85
2 days	7	8	11	10
3 days	5	6	8	36
4 days	18	19	27	–
5 days	19	20	26	–
7 days	43	41	22	39
8 days or more	3	3	–	–

[1] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 29. Paid holidays: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States, selected regions, and localities,[1] August 1987)

Number of paid holidays	United States[2]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing paid holidays	80	100	78	83	93	58	78	82
1 day	(3)	–	1	1	–	–	–	3
2 days	2	–	2	1	–	–	3	2
3 days	9	–	9	14	–	7	18	17
4 days	26	–	28	40	17	14	28	30
5 days	9	–	10	8	28	3	–	13
6 days	6	25	6	7	11	17	8	10
7 days	7	–	7	6	27	18	11	4
8 days	11	12	10	2	–	–	9	–
9 days	9	60	6	4	10	–	–	–
Over 9 days	2	–	(3)	(3)	–	–	–	2

[1] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 30. Paid vacations: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[1] August 1987)

Vacation policy	United States[2]	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point
All production workers	100	100	100	100
Method of payment				
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	94	94	91	79
Length-of-time payment	42	40	47	24
Percentage payment	52	54	44	55
Amount of vacation pay				
After 6 months of service:				
Under 1 week	38	39	34	26
1 week	14	15	19	14
After 1 year of service:				
1 week	64	62	51	50
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	30	31	39	25
After 2 years of service:				
1 week	46	47	38	10
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	48	46	52	64
After 3 years of service:				
1 week	42	43	36	10
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	52	51	55	64
After 5 years of service:				
1 week	11	11	17	10
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	79	78	73	64
4 weeks	4	4	–	–
Amount of vacation pay—Continued				
After 10 years of service:				
1 week	11	11	17	10
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	44	45	39	25
3 weeks	35	33	35	39
6 weeks	4	4	–	–
After 15 years of service:				
1 week	11	11	17	10
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	19	20	25	25
3 weeks	52	54	42	39
4 weeks	7	4	6	–
6 weeks	4	4	–	–
After 20 years of service:				
1 week	11	11	17	10
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	19	20	25	25
3 weeks	14	14	20	–
4 weeks	46	44	28	39
8 weeks	4	4	–	–
After 25 years of service:[3]				
1 week	11	11	17	10
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	1	1	4
2 weeks	19	20	25	25
3 weeks	12	12	18	–
4 weeks	47	46	30	39
8 weeks	4	4	–	–

[1] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[3] Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings, were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, changes indicated at 20 years may include changes that occurred between 15 and 20 years.

[4] Vacation provisions were virtually the same after longer periods of service.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 31. Paid vacations: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, selected regions, and localities,[1] August 1987)

Vacation policy	United States[2]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment								
Workers in establishments providing paid vacations	89	100	88	84	93	81	95	78
Length-of-time payment	34	24	34	30	33	39	–	18
Percentage payment	55	76	54	54	59	41	95	60
Amount of vacation pay[3]								
After 6 months of service:								
Under 1 week	41	97	39	36	17	47	47	25
1 week	10	–	11	16	4	23	19	9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
After 1 year of service:								
1 week	58	88	55	56	66	68	67	54
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	13	12	14	5	13	–	10	3
2 weeks	15	–	16	18	13	13	19	17
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4
After 2 years of service:								
1 week	55	74	53	56	59	51	67	49
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	10	12	9	3	7	–	10	6
2 weeks	24	14	25	24	27	29	19	19
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4
After 3 years of service:								
1 week	34	15	35	44	46	41	39	41
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	5	12	4	3	7	–	10	6
2 weeks	48	73	47	35	40	39	39	27
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4
4 weeks	1	–	1	1	–	–	7	–
After 4 years of service:								
1 week	29	15	30	35	46	41	13	38
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	12	4	3	7	–	10	6
2 weeks	54	73	53	43	40	39	65	28
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	6
4 weeks	1	–	1	1	–	–	7	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Paid vacations: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, selected regions, and localities,[1] August 1987)

Vacation policy	United States[2]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	Hickory
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued								
After 5 years of service:								
1 week	9	15	9	11	20	20	–	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	3	–	3	3	7	–	10	3
2 weeks	69	73	68	63	66	51	70	62
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	12	5	5	–	10	–	6
4 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	16	–
After 8 years of service:								
1 week	9	15	9	11	20	20	–	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	10	3
2 weeks	69	73	68	63	66	51	70	62
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	6	12	6	5	7	10	–	4
3 weeks	(4)	–	(4)	(4)	–	–	–	2
4 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	16	–
After 10 years of service:								
1 week	7	15	7	6	20	20	–	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	10	3
2 weeks	52	14	56	60	34	51	60	56
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	12	1	1	7	–	–	4
3 weeks	23	39	20	12	32	10	9	8
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	16	–
After 15 years of service:								
1 week	7	15	7	6	20	20	–	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	10	3
2 weeks	46	14	49	51	23	33	49	56
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	12	1	1	7	–	–	4
3 weeks	30	60	27	20	42	28	20	6
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(4)	–	(4)	(4)	–	–	–	2
4 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	16	–
After 20 years of service:								
1 week	7	15	7	6	20	20	–	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	10	3
2 weeks	46	14	49	51	23	33	49	56
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–	1	1	7	–	–	4
3 weeks	16	–	16	7	22	10	9	6
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(4)	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 weeks	17	60	13	17	20	18	27	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Paid vacations: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States, selected regions, and localities,[1] August 1987)

Vacation policy	United States[2]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	Hickory
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued								
After 25 years of service:								
1 week	7	15	7	6	23	20	–	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	10	3
2 weeks	46	14	49	51	23	33	49	56
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–	1	1	7	–	–	4
3 weeks	15	–	16	7	22	10	9	6
4 weeks	17	60	13	17	20	18	27	2
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
After 30 years of service:[5]								
1 week	7	15	7	6	20	20	–	7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	–	2	3	–	–	10	3
2 weeks	46	14	49	51	23	33	49	56
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–	1	1	7	–	–	4
3 weeks	16	–	16	7	22	10	9	6
4 weeks	15	60	13	17	20	18	27	2
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 weeks	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[3] Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings, were converted to an equivalent time basis. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, changes indicated at 20 years may include changes that occurred between 15 and 20 years.

[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

[5] Vacation provisions were virtually the same after longer periods of service.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 32. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[2] August 1987)

Type of plan	United States[3]	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point
All production workers	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:				
Life insurance	98	98	98	100
Noncontributory plans	84	84	81	77
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	55	54	66	29
Noncontributory plans	42	40	50	5
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[4]	53	51	40	66
Sickness and accident insurance	53	51	40	66
Noncontributory plans	44	46	32	43
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	15	15	13	39
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	3	–	–	–
Long-term disability insurance	22	19	15	47
Noncontributory plans	21	18	13	39
Hospitalization insurance	95	95	99	100
Noncontributory plans	53	52	64	67
Surgical insurance	95	95	99	100
Noncontributory plans	53	52	64	67
Medical insurance	95	95	99	100
Noncontributory plans	53	52	64	67
Major medical insurance	95	95	99	100
Noncontributory plans	53	52	64	67
Health maintenance organization	4	4	–	–
Dental insurance	21	18	13	39
Noncontributory plans	18	15	13	39
Retirement plans[5]	62	61	50	39
Pensions	55	54	42	39
Noncontributory plans	55	54	42	39
Severance pay	10	7	8	–
Noncontributory plans	10	7	8	–

[1] Includes those plans for which the employer pays at least part of the cost and excludes legally required plans such as workers' compensation and Social Security; however, plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws are included if the employer contributes more than is legally required or employees receive benefits over legal requirements. "Noncontributory plans" include only those plans financed entirely by the employer.

[2] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sickness and accident insurance and sick leave shown separately.

[5] Unduplicated total of workers covered by pension plans and severance pay shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 33. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans: United States, selected regions, and localities,[1] August 1987)

Type of plan	United States[2]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point	Hickory
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments providing:								
Life insurance	93	100	92	92	97	91	87	81
Noncontributory plans	58	79	56	54	65	77	22	51
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	76	36	77	80	86	63	76	68
Noncontributory plans	42	15	41	44	54	52	11	41
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[3]	44	72	43	46	20	74	47	36
Sickness and accident insurance	43	72	42	46	20	71	47	36
Noncontributory plans	29	72	27	24	20	51	20	17
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	2	–	2	1	–	3	–	–
Long-term disability insurance	9	–	10	15	–	17	–	2
Noncontributory plans	4	–	4	7	–	–	–	2
Hospitalization insurance	98	100	98	98	100	95	100	97
Noncontributory plans	27	58	26	33	23	10	18	26
Surgical insurance	98	100	98	98	100	95	100	97
Noncontributory plans	27	58	26	33	23	10	18	26
Medical insurance	98	100	98	98	100	95	100	97
Noncontributory plans	27	58	26	33	23	10	18	26
Major medical insurance	98	88	98	98	100	95	100	97
Noncontributory plans	26	33	26	33	23	10	18	26
Health maintenance organization	5	39	2	3	–	–	11	4
Dental insurance	13	39	13	20	–	17	26	23
Noncontributory plans	3	–	3	4	–	–	–	–
Vision care insurance	2	12	2	3	–	17	–	–
Noncontributory plans	(4)	12	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: Hosiery mills, except women's—Continued

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Type of plan	United States[3]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
Workers in establishments providing:								
Retirement plans[4]	48	45	48	53	50	40	63	24
Pensions	34	45	35	45	50	34	63	24
Noncontributory plans	34	45	35	45	50	34	63	24
Severance pay	14	–	13	7	–	6	–	–
Noncontributory plans	14	–	13	7	–	6	–	–

[1] Includes those plans for which the employer pays at least part of the cost and excludes legally required plans such as workers' compensation and Social Security; however, plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws are included if the employer contributes more than is legally required or employees receive benefits over legal requirements. 'Noncontributory plans' include only those plans financed entirely by the employer.

[2] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sickness and accident insurance and sick leave shown separately.

[5] Less than 0.5 percent.

[6] Unduplicated total of workers covered by pension plans and severance pay shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data.

Table 34. Other selected benefits: Women's hosiery mills

(Percent of production workers in women's hosiery mills with formal provisions for selected benefits, United States, Southeast, and selected localities,[1] August 1987)

Benefit	United States	Southeast	North Carolina	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point
All production workers	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with provisions for:				
Funeral leave	55	54	39	63
Jury-duty leave	77	77	66	53
Technological severance pay	24	25	9	-

[1] For definitions of items, see appendix A.
[2] For definitions of region and area, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Table 35. Other selected benefits: Hosiery mills, except women's

(Percent of production workers in hosiery mills, except women's, with formal provisions for selected benefits,[1] United States, selected regions, and localities,[2] August 1987)

Benefit	United States[3]	Regions		States		Areas		
		Middle Atlantic	Southeast	North Carolina	Tennessee	Burlington	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	Hickory
All production workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in establishments with provisions for:								
Funeral leave	32	72	27	28	70	44	14	26
Jury-duty leave	63	77	61	50	75	44	39	36
Technological severance pay	4	-	4	5	11	18	11	-

[1] For definitions of items, see appendix A.
[2] For definitions of regions and areas, see appendix A, table A-1, footnotes 1 and 2.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of survey

The survey included establishments engaged primarily in knitting, dyeing, and finishing either women's full- or knee-length hosiery (SIC 2251) or hosiery, except women's full- or knee-length hosiery (SIC 2252), as defined in the 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Excluded from the survey were converters and jobbers, who perform only entrepreneurial functions such as buying new materials, designing and preparing samples, and assigning manufacturing work to others. Also excluded were separate auxiliary units such as central offices and warehouses.

Classification of establishments by product was based on the principal type of hosiery manufactured. For example, if 60 percent of the total value of an establishment's production was women's panty hose and 40 percent was full-fashioned hose, all workers in that establishment were considered as producing women's panty hose.

Establishments studied were selected from those employing 50 workers or more in women's hosiery, and 20 workers or more in hosiery, except women's, at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists. Table A-1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of the survey, as well as the number actually studied by the Bureau.

Method of study

Data were obtained by personal visits of the Bureau's field representatives to a probability-based sample of establishments within the scope of the survey. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied. In combining the data, each establishment was given an appropriate weight. All estimates are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

Establishment definition

An establishment is defined for this study as a single physical location where industrial operations are performed. An establishment is not necessarily identical with a company, which may consist of one establishment or more. In this bulletin, the terms "mill" and "establishment" are used interchangeably.

Employment

Estimates of the number of workers within the scope of the study are intended as a general guide to the size and composition of the industries' labor force, rather than as precise measures of employment.

Production workers

The terms "production workers" and "production and related workers," used interchangeably in this bulletin, include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice activities. Administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel, and force-account construction employees, who are used as a separate work force on the firm's own properties, are excluded.

Occupational classification

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for these descriptions.) The criteria for selection of the occupations were: The numerical importance of the occupation and appropriate representation of the entire job scale in the industry. Working supervisors, apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in the data for selected occupations but were included in the data for all production workers.

Wage data

Information on wages relates to straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems, and cost-of-living pay increases (but not bonuses) were included as part of the workers' regular pay. Excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as

Table A-1. Estimated number of establishments and employees within scope of study and number studied, hosiery mills, August 1987

Product branch, region,[1] State and area	Number of establishments[2]		Workers in establishments		
			Within scope of study		Total actually studied[3]
	Within scope of study	Actually studied	Total[4]	Production workers	
All hosiery mills					
United States[5]	337	145	62,861	56,999	40,978
Middle Atlantic	6	6	1,370	1,181	1,370
Southeast	319	131	59,119	53,840	37,793
North Carolina	223	90	39,646	35,653	25,273
Burlington	32	20	4,480	4,055	3,502
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	41	22	8,176	7,509	6,669
Hickory	63	25	6,019	5,150	4,097
Tennessee	26	20	6,491	6,067	6,238
Women's hosiery mills					
United States	79	41	29,692	27,321	20,477
Southeast	76	38	28,614	26,402	19,399
North Carolina	63	28	19,764	18,028	12,658
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	15	9	4,516	4,165	3,914
Hosiery mills, except women's					
United States[5]	258	104	33,169	29,678	20,501
Middle Atlantic	6	6	1,370	1,181	1,370
Southeast	243	93	30,505	27,438	18,394
North Carolina	160	62	19,882	17,625	12,615
Burlington	24	15	3,142	2,816	2,568
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	26	13	3,650	3,344	2,755
Hickory	59	22	5,024	4,330	3,267
Tennessee	22	16	3,423	3,120	3,170

[1] The regions used in this study include *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

[2] The areas used in this study include *Burlington*—Alamance County, NC; *Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point*—Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties, NC; and *Hickory*—Alexander, Burke, and Catawba Counties, NC.

[3] Includes women's hosiery mills with 50 or more workers and hosiery mills, except women's, with 20 or more workers at the time of reference of the universe data.

[4] Data relate to total employment in the hosiery mills actually visited.

[5] Includes executive, professional, office, and other workers in addition to the production worker category shown separately.

[6] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or yearend bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses.

Average (mean) hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or category of workers, such as production workers, were calculated by weighing each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate, totaling, and dividing by the number of individuals. The hourly earnings of salaried workers, if any, were obtained by dividing straight-time salary by normal (or standard) hours to which the salary corresponds.

The *median* designates position; that is, one-half of the employees surveyed received more than this rate and one-half received less. The *middle range* is defined by two rates of pay such that one-fourth of the employees earned less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earned more than the higher rate.

Type of area

Tabulations by type of area pertain to metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan areas," as used in this bulletin, refers to the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget through October 1984. In general, an MSA is defined as a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one central city of at least 50,000 inhabitants or a central urbanized area of at least 100,000. Counties contiguous to the one containing such a city or area are included in an MSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, where the city and town are administratively more important than the county, they are the units used in defining MSAs.

Method of wage payment

Tabulations by method of wage payment relate to the number of workers paid under the various time and incentive wage systems. Formal rate structures for time-rated workers provide single rates or a range of rates for individual job categories. In the absence of a formal rate structure, pay rates are determined primarily by the qualifications of the individual worker. A single rate structure is one in which the same rate is paid to all experienced workers in the same job classification. Learners, apprentices, or probationary workers may be paid according to rate schedules which start below the single rate and permit the workers to achieve the full job rate over a period of time. An experienced worker occasionally may be paid above or below the single rate for special reasons, but such payments are exceptions. Range-of-rate plans are those in which the minimum, maximum, or both of these rates paid experienced workers for the same job are specified. Specific rates of individual workers within the range may be determined by merit, length of service, or a combination of these. Incentive workers are classified under piecework or bonus plans. Piecework is work for which a predetermined rate is paid for each unit of output. Production bonuses are for production in excess of a quota or for completion of a task in less than standard time.

Scheduled weekly hours

Data on weekly hours refer to the predominant work schedule for full-time production workers employed on the day shift.

Shift provisions and practices

Shift provisions relate to the policies of establishments either currently operating late shifts or having formal provisions covering late-shift work. Practices relate to workers employed on late shifts at the time of the survey.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits in an establishment were considered applicable to all production workers if they applied to half or more of such workers in the establishment. Similarly, if fewer than half of the workers were covered, the benefit was considered nonexistent in the establishment. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

Paid holidays. Paid holiday provisions relate to full-day and half-day holidays provided annually.

Paid vacations. The summaries of vacation plans are limited to formal arrangements and exclude informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or supervisor. Payments not on a time basis were converted; for example, a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered the equivalent of 1 week's pay. The periods of service for which data are presented represent the most common practices, but they do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, changes in proportions indicated at 20 years of service may include changes which occurred between 15 and 20 years.

Health, insurance, and retirement plans. Data are presented for health, insurance, pension, and retirement severance plans for which the employer pays all or a part of the cost, excluding programs required by law such as workers' compensation and Social Security.[1] Among plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose.

Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance. Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability.

Tabulations of paid sick leave plans are limited to formal plans[2] which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness; informal arrangements have been omitted. Separate tabulations are provided for (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of sick leave, sickness and accident insurance, or both, or after a specified period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Payments may be full or partial, but are almost always reduced by Social Security, workers' compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

[1] Temporary disability insurance which provides benefits to covered workers disabled by injury or illness which is not work-connected is mandatory under State laws in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Establishment plans which meet only the legal requirements are excluded from these data, but those under which (1) employers contribute more than is legally required or (2) benefits exceed those specified in the State law are included. In Rhode Island, benefits are paid out of a State fund to which only employees contribute. In each of the other three States, benefits are paid either from a State fund or through a private plan.

State fund financing: In California, only employees contribute to the State fund; in New Jersey, employees and employers contribute; in New York, employees contribute up to a specified maximum and employers pay the difference between the employees' share and the total contribution required.

Private plan financing: In California and New Jersey, employees cannot be required to contribute more than they would if they were covered by the State fund; in New York, employees can agree to contribute more if the State rules that the additional contribution is commensurate with the benefit provided.

[2] An establishment is considered as having a formal plan if it specifies at least the minimum number of days of sick leave available to each employee. Such a plan need not be written, but informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by a commercial insurance company or a nonprofit organization, or they may be a form of self-insurance.

Major medical insurance includes plans designed to cover employees for services which go beyond those covered under hospitalization, medical, or surgical insurance. Major medical plans typically have deductibles and require copayments, and frequently have maximum benefits.

Dental insurance, for purposes of this survey, covers routine dental work such as fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Excluded are plans which cover only oral surgery or accidental injury.

Vision care insurance plans provide normal vision care benefits, usually for eye examinations and/or eye glasses. Plans which restrict benefits to certain kinds of surgery or care required as a result of an accident are not reported.

Tabulations of retirement pensions are limited to plans which provide regular payments for the remainder of the retiree's life. Data are presented separately for retirement severance pay (one payment or several over a specified period of time) made to employees on retirement. Establishments providing both severance pay and pensions were included in data for each, but establishments having optional plans providing employees a choice of either retirement severance payments or pensions were considered as having only retirement pension benefits.

Paid funeral and jury-duty leave.[3] Formal plans which provide at least partial payment for time lost as a result of attending funerals of specified family members or serving as a juror.

Technological severance pay. Formal plans providing for payments to employees permanently separated from the company because of a technological change or plant closing.

Cost-of-living adjustments. Formal plans providing for adjustments to wages in keeping with changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index or other measure.

[3] When paid jury-duty leave is required by law, as it is in Alabama, Nebraska, Tennessee, and parts of Massachusetts, plans are included only if the employer provides the employees with benefits exceeding the legal requirement.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those used in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives were instructed to exclude apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

The code numbers and occupational classifications that appear below the job titles in this appendix were taken from the 1980 edition of the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC)*, issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics occupational descriptions are much more specific than those found in the SOC manual. For example, one SOC code (7659: Miscellaneous textile machine operator and tender) includes four of the jobs used in this survey of hosiery manufacturers. Thus, in comparing the results of this survey with other sources, differences in occupational definition and classification should be taken into consideration.

KNITTING

Collection-system operator

(Knitting attendant; utility operator)
(7652: Knitting and weaving-machine operator and tender)

Supplies yarn as needed to machines that knit seamless hosiery, which are equipped with a conveyor system that transports hose from the machine to a central inspection point. Work involves: Placing cones of yarn on machines; tailing the ends of the yarn being knitted to new yarns; threading yarn through guides; and attaching yarn to needles. May also make slight adjustments to the machines.

Knitter, automatic

(7452: Knitting and weaving-machine setup operator)
(7652: Knitting and weaving-machine operator and tender)

Sets up and operates one or more machines that automatically knit a complete seamless stocking (other than women's full length) from the top (ribbed top or welt) to the toe. Work involves most of the following: Setting up and adjusting the machine to produce the product desired; placing spool or cone of yarn in yarn holder on machine; threading the end of the yarn through guides, and attaching it to the needles; starting the machine which automatically knits the top, leg, heel, foot, and toe of a seamless stocking in one continuous operation; piecing-up broken ends by twisting or tying the two ends together; and inspecting the stocking coming from knitting machine for defects and flaws. In addition, may count stockings, tie them into bundles, or attach a card that identifies operator by style number.

For wage survey purposes, workers were classified as follows:

Set up and operate
Operate only

Knitter, string

(7452: Knitting and weaving-machine setup operator)
(7652: Knitting and weaving-machine operator and tender)

Sets up and operates one or more circular knitting machines that knit seamless stockings in a continuous string, which is cut later at proper places to make individual stockings. Work involves most of the following: Setting up and adjusting the machine to produce the product desired; placing cones of yarn on cone holder of machine; threading the end of the yarn through guides and attaching it to needles; starting the machine which automatically knits the leg, heel, foot, and toe of the stocking in a continuous string; piecing-up broken ends by twisting or tying the two ends together; adjusting, replacing, and/or straightening broken, defective, or bent needles; and removing the knitted material from the machine by cutting the threads with scissors.

For wage survey purposes, workers were classified as follows:

Set up and operate
Operate only

Knitter, women's seamless hosiery

(7452: Knitting and weaving-machine setup operator)
(7652: Knitting and weaving-machine operator and tender)

Sets up and operates one or more knitting machines that knit complete women's seamless stockings. Work involves: Setting up and adjusting the machine to produce the product desired; placing cones of yarn on machines and threading the yarn through guides and attaching it to the needles; starting the machine; and watching for defects of any kind in the fabric during the knitting process.

For wage survey purposes, workers were classified as follows:

Set up and operate
Operate only

DYEING, BOARDING, AND PREBOARDING

Dyeing-machine tender

(7659: Miscellaneous textile-machine operator and tender)

Prepares and operates one or more of the various types of dyeing machines or kettles used to dye hosiery. Work involves: Mixing dye colors, acids, and soap and water according to formula, and pouring solution into a kettle or the tank of a machine, or opening and controlling valves which supply dyeing equipment with dyeing solution and water; loading material into machine or kettle; controlling steam valves to heat solution; starting and stopping the rotating or revolving mechanism of the machine; removing the dyed batch; draining the solution from the kettle or machine; and rinsing the equipment for the next batch. May use mechanical hoist to lower or raise kettle baskets or other parts of the equipment.

Excluded were workers who only mix dyes or take samples, and those who do not regularly operate dye machines.

Boarder, automatic

(7659: Miscellaneous textile-machine operator and tender)

Shapes and dries hosiery after dyeing by operating a boarding machine which automatically strips hosiery from the shaped forms and stacks the hosiery on a board or table. The machine also places individual forms or clusters of forms into a steam pressure chamber and removes them from the chamber.

Work involves drawing and aligning the various parts of damp hosiery over shaped forms which are conveyed through a drying chamber; regulating the amount of steam or hot air delivered to the chamber; and observing finished work for proper operation.

Boarder, other than automatic

(7659: Miscellaneous textile-machine operator and tender)

Shapes and dries hosiery after dyeing by any method other than by an automatic machine. Work involves most of the following: Drawing and aligning the various parts of damp hosiery over shaped forms which may be stationary or attached to either a continuous chain or revolving base; opening valves to admit steam or hot air to inside of forms or drying chamber; and removing or stripping dried and shaped hose from the forms. In addition, may place hosiery on stacking board in groups of a dozen and prepare identification tickets for completed lots.

Preboarder

(7659: Miscellaneous textile-machine operator and tender)

Shapes and sets the stitch in greige hosiery (the grey state prior to dyeing) using one of several types of machines equipped with a steam-heated pressure retort (chamber or cabinet) and metal hosiery forms. Work involves a combination of the following: Drawing and aligning various parts of the hose over the forms; placing individual or clusters of forms into the steam pressure chamber; removing the forms from the steam chamber; and stripping the shaped hosiery from forms. May work with two sets of forms, stripping hose from one set while the second is being steamed; or two workers may operate as a team. Forms may be placed in the steam chamber manually or automatically, depending upon the type of machine; or forms may be placed on racks which are pushed into the steam chamber by a floor worker.

Excluded were workers whose work involves partial heat setting of grey hosiery prior to dyeing. In this operation, the hosiery is not preboarded but rather hung by the toe on a rack and then placed in a steam pressure chamber, which partially sets (shrinks) the fabric.

FINISHING

Automatic toe-closing-machine operator

(7655: Textile sewing-machine operator and tender)

Operates a machine that automatically closes the toes of hosiery. Work involves loading and positioning the hosiery on the machine.

Excluded were workers who operate a seaming machine to close the toes of hosiery (See seamer, toe.)

Mender, hand, finish

(7752: Hand sewing occupation)

Repairs, by hand, defects in hosiery prior to folding and boxing. Work involves most of the following: Locating marked defects such as holes, runs, pulled threads, and dropped stitches; sewing up holes in stocking with needle

and thread, which involves spreading the part of the stocking that contains a run over a mending cup, and catching up the run with a hand or electric-powered latching needle; inserting missing strands of thread or replacing broken strands with new threads, using a latching needle; and cutting off loose threads with scissors. May also do inspecting and pairing.

Mender, hand, grey

(7752: Hand sewing occupation)

Repairs by hand, defects in hosiery prior to dyeing. Work involves most of the following: Locating marked defects such as holes, runs, pulled threads, and dropped stitches; sewing up holes in stocking with needle and thread, which involves spreading the part of the stocking containing a run over a mending cup, and catching up the run with a hand or electric-powered latching needle; inserting missing strands of thread or replacing broken strands with new threads, using a latching needle; and cutting off loose threads with scissors.

Pairer

(785: Grader and sorter, except agricultural)

Mates or arranges stockings or stocking blanks for panty hose in pairs so that they correspond in size, color, length, and texture. Work involves: Laying or spreading the stockings or stocking blanks on pairing table; examining hose for imperfections and segregating the imperfect ones; and selecting two stockings or blanks having the same color and size, and comparing them as to length of welt, foot, leg, and heel splicing or reinforcement.

For wage survey purposes, workers were classified according to the type of hose as follows:

Women's seamless, full- or knee-length (except panty hose)
Panty hose
Socks
Other (including combinations of above)

Seamer, toe

(7655: Textile sewing-machine operator and tender)

Operates a seaming machine to produce an overedge or flat-butted seam to close the toes of seamless hosiery. Excluded were workers who operate an automatic toe-closing machine. (See Automatic toe-closing-machine operator.)

Sewing-machine operator (panty hose)

(7655: Textile sewing-machine operator and tender)

Operates a standard or special-purpose sewing machine to perform the sewing operations required in joining together leg blanks of panty hose and attaching elastic around the top. Included were workers who join leg blanks by sewing them to a gusset, as well as those joining blanks by sewing a U-seam or straight seam which does not require a gusset. *Excluded* were workers engaged in sewing labels to hose, but not attaching leg blanks or elastic waistbands.

For wage survey purposes, workers were classified according to type of operation performed as follows:

Leg blank sewer (including back and crotch seamer)
Elastic sewer
Other (including combinations of above)

Transfer-machine operator

(7649: Printing-machine operator and tender, not elsewhere classified)

Operates a machine that stamps identifying information such as size, trademark, type and gage of yarn, on foot, toe, or heel of hose. Work involves most of the following: Selecting roll of transfer paper and placing roll on reel; threading paper under heating element onto take-up reel; adjusting feeding guides of conveyor belt to size of hose; and starting machine and positioning hose on conveyor belt against guides. May observe finished work for proper operation and make adjustments to machine.

INSPECTING AND PACKAGING

Examiner (hosiery inspector)

(782: Production inspector, checker and examiner)

Examines and inspects hosiery for defects or flaws in knitting, looping, seaming, or dyeing. Work involves most of the following: Drawing each hose over a revolvable form or board; examining hose for defects and marking or indicating each defect; testing stockings for weak spots by operating levers that expand jaws of pattern and stretch the stockings at various places; cutting loose ends of thread from stockings with scissors; and determining whether defective hose should be mended or rejected. In addition, may mend minor defects.

For wage survey purposes, workers were classified as follows:

Grey (greige) examiner
Finished examiner
Other (including combinations of above)

Automatic packaging-machine operator

(7662: Packaging and filling-machine operator and tender)

Operates an automatic packaging machine. Work involves feeding hosiery into the machine and monitoring the operation of the machine. Operator may also feed other materials, such as bags, frames, special containers, and descriptive

literature into the machine. Included were operators of automatic folding and boxing machines.

Bagger

(785: Grader and sorter, except agricultural)

Places pairs of finished hose in bags made of cellophane, plastic or similar material prior to shipment. May also label and seal bags.

Boxer

(785: Grader and sorter, except agricultural)

Packs folded hosiery in cardboard boxes (usually 3, 6, or up to a dozen pairs to a box) and attaches labels that give such information as color, size, and lot number of the contents. In addition, may insert descriptive literature in the boxes.

Excluded were workers who also fold hosiery. (See Folder and boxer.)

Folder

(785: Grader and sorter, except agricultural)

Folds hosiery in pairs and either bands them or places them in envelopes.

Excluded were workers who also box hosiery by packing them in cardboard boxes. (See Folder and boxer.)

Folder and boxer

(785: Grader and sorter, except agricultural)

Performs a combination job of folding and boxing hosiery as described above.

Excluded were workers who either fold or box. Also excluded were operators of automatic folding and boxing machines.

MAINTENANCE

Repairer, knitting machine

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Examines a machine faulty in operation to determine whether adjustments or repairs are necessary; dismantles or partly dismantles the machine; replaces broken, damaged, or wornout parts or performs other repairs, and reassembles the machine; and uses a variety of handtools in adjusting, fitting, or replacing parts, fixtures, or attachments.

Repairer, sewing machine

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Adjusts and repairs sewing machines used in the establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines faulty in operation to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines, replacing broken or wornout parts or performing other repairs, and reassembling machines; adjusting machines to function efficiently by turning adjustment screws and nuts; regulating length of stroke of needle and feeding mechanism under needle which moves horizontally; replacing or repairing transmission belts; preparing specifications for major repairs and initiating orders for replacement parts; and using a variety of handtools in fitting and replacing parts.

Excluded were mechanics who repair automatic toe-closing machines.

Industry Wage Survey Bulletins

The most recent reports providing occupational wage data for industries currently included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys are listed below. Bulletins still in print are for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690. Order by title and GPO Stock Number. Bulletins marked with an asterisk (*) are available only from the Chicago address. Bulletins that are out of print are available for reference at leading public, college, or university libraries or at the Bureau's Washington or regional offices.

Manufacturing

Basic Iron and Steel, 1983. BLS Bulletin 2221. $2.25*
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2276. $1.25*
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes, 1987. BLS Bulletin 2315.
Grain Mill Products, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2207. $3*
Hosiery Manufacturing, 1987. BLS Bulletin 2321.
Industrial Chemicals, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2287. $2.50
GPO Stock No. 029-001-02934-9
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2292. $5.50. GPO Stock No. 029-001-02963-2.
Machinery Manufacturing, 1983. BLS Bulletin 2229. $3.50*
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Miscellaneous Plastics Products, 1979. BLS Bulletin 2103. Out of print.
Motor Vehicles and Parts, 1983. BLS Bulletin 2223. $4.75*
Petroleum Refining, 1985. BLS Bulletin 2255. $2.25*
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Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2180. Out of print.
Shipbuilding and Repairing, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2295. $2. GPO Stock No. 029-001-02965-9
Structural Clay Products, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2288. $3.25*
Synthetic Fibers, 1985. BLS Bulletin 2268. $1.50*
Textile Dyeing and Finishing, 1985. BLS Bulletin 2260. $3.25*
Textile Mills, 1985. BLS Bulletin 2265. $5.50
GPO Stock No. 029-001-02920-9
Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2187. Out of print.
Wood Household Furniture, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2283. $5.50
GPO Stock No. 029-001-02931-4

Nonmanufacturing

Auto Dealer Repair Shops, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2198. $2.25*
Banking, 1985. BLS Bulletin 2269. $4*
Bituminous Coal Mining, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2185. Out of print.
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Department Stores, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2211.
Electric and Gas Utilities, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2218. $4.75*
Hospitals, 1985. BLS Bulletin 2273. $12
GPO Stock No. 029-001-02919-5
Hotels and Motels, 1983. BLS Bulletin 2227. $3.25*
Life and Health Insurance Carriers, 1986. BLS Bulletin 2293. $5. GPO Stock No. 029-001-02939-0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities, 1985. BLS Bulletin 2275. $5
GPO Stock No. 029-001-02921-7
Oil and Gas Extraction, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2193. $3*
Temporary Help Supply, 1987. BLS Bulletin 2313.

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